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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Roosevelt Takes War Plan to Brazil; Russians Close In on Maikop Oil Field; Stalin an Ally Without War Council

Lend-Lease Value Cited; Italy: Youth Call April 1; Hammond Ouster Report

The World's Day—January 29, 1943

Washington: Continuance of Lend-Lease Asked

American Lend-Lease aid has made the British Isles "an impregnable base for offensive operations," Edward R. Stettinius told Congress, in asking continuance of Lend-Lease aid until July, 1944. [Page 9.]

Selective Service headquarters has announced that arrangements for drafting men for the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard as well as the Army have been completed, and the all-service draft would go into effect next Monday. [Page 3.]

Senator Van Nuys (D) of Indiana has proposed that Edward J. Flynn end a bitter Senate controversy over his appointment as Minister to Australia by requesting President Roosevelt to withdraw his name from consideration.

To guard the health of war workers who live in trailers and prevent their migration to warmer climes, the Office of Price Administration has doubled the maximum gallonage of heating oil allowed these consumers. OPA said its action recognizes "the fact that recently increased allotments have proven insufficient."

The Navy has asked for another 1,000,000 tons of auxiliary shipping, including escort vessels and anti-submarine patrol craft, in a bill offered by Representative Magnuson (D) of Washington.

Use of fixed-price contracts whenever possible and discouraging of cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts for war materials and supplies will be adopted as a policy in future purchases, the Navy has reported.

The discharge of men 38 or older from the Army will be retarded until replacements have been trained, the War Department announced, estimating there were 300,000 over 38 in the Army.

Fred K. Hoehler, a veteran welfare official, has arrived in Algeria to serve as Director in North Africa for the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, the State Department announced. He takes the post to which William Hodson, New York City Welfare Commissioner, was en route when he was killed in the recent air crash in Dutch Guiana.

The House Interstate Commerce Committee approved legislation permitting merger of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies. The Senate has passed a similar measure.

The House Agriculture Committee approved legislation to include all farm labor costs in determining parity prices for farm goods, to increase the production and prices of peanuts, and to encourage training of rural youth for farm work.

In Europe: Italy's 1924 Class Called April 1

Italy's 1924 military class, made up of 18 and 19-year-olds, will be called up for service April 1, with civilian mobilization to be intensified by replacing of men workers with women.

Twenty-five German soldiers have been wounded at Lyon, France, by the explosion of a bomb hurled into their ranks by a cyclist.

Germany's critical need of manpower is seen in drastic extension of draft and conscription of civilian labor. [Page 7.]

Germany's tenth anniversary of Hitler's rise to power will be observed tomorrow, with a proclamation by the Führer, to be radiocast by Propaganda Minister Goebbels, as the day's main event.

Lord Beaverbrook, former British Minister for War Production, has called for an open debate in Parliament on the question of swiftly increased aid to Russia in the form of airplanes and tanks.

Curfew at 7 p. m. has been ordered in Marseilles and every Frenchman found on the streets after that time will be arrested.

Nazis in Yugoslavia have threatened strong measures against the people in four Serbian districts if further aid is given to the guerrilla forces of Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch.

The Swedish picture weekly, "Se," was confiscated in Stockholm after Nazi accusations of "scandalous insinuations against the German legation," since it linked inference of a possible attack from within with a map depicting proximity of German consular buildings, travel bureaus and German firms to vital Swedish defense centers.

New England: Report on Hammond Removal Soon

Louis Lobell, Brighton, and Enrico Cappucci, East Boston, Democratic state representatives, are expected to make a joint statement on Monday, or thereafter, accepting the reasons given by J. W. Farley, executive director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, for the removal of Miss Natalie Hays Hammond as commandant of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps.

First of 300 Bibles and 4,000 New Testaments for ships of the American Merchant Marine reaching Boston supplied by Massachusetts Bible Society. [Page 5.]

$3,718,765.22, or 47.7 per cent of goal of $7,800,000, has been collected for the Greater Boston United War Fund, it was announced this noon at the third "Dutch Treat" report luncheon at the Boston City Club. [Page 4.]

Massachusetts receipts from gasoline tax were off only 22.51 per cent during the fiscal year ending last Dec. 1, as compared with the previous year, Henry F. Long, State Tax Commissioner, said today. Total receipts were $18,354,738.

National: Georgia Shifts to Central War Time

At Atlanta, the Georgia Legislature shifted the entire State from Eastern to Central War Time, but railroads and airlines announced they would continue to operate on Eastern War Time. Federal war agencies indicated they probably would stay on Eastern War Time.

Americas: Axis Nationals Denied Arms in Chile

In Santiago, Chile, Interior Minister Raúl Morales has canceled all permits by nationals of Axis countries to carry firearms. Chile is reported negotiating with Switzerland to take over representation of Chilean interests in Germany, Italy and Japan, with whom Chile recently broke off diplomatic relations.

President Vargas of Brazil conferred at Natal with President Roosevelt as he returned from Casablanca by way of Liberia. ["Brazil at War" and article on Liberia, First Page of Second Section.]

Canada: All of 3,500 Steel Strikers Return

The final 3,500 strikers in Canada's steel walkout returned to their jobs when the Trenton workers accepted a provisional 30-day agreement pending final settlement of their wage demands.

Middle East: British Distribute Flour in Iran

Iran has received 1,500 tons of flour, distributed by the British Army among the civilian population, with 25,000 tons of wheat expected soon for sowing on 15,000 acres of irrigated land.

Japan: Iron and Steel Works to Be Controlled

Iron and steel works in Japan are to be placed under State control, according to a Tokyo communiqué quoted by the Berlin Radio, which added that a similar decision has already been taken in the case of aluminum.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 7.

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Weather Predictions

Cold

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Friday at 6:23 p. m.; ends Saturday at 7:32 a. m.
Dimout begins Saturday at 6:25 p. m.; ends Sunday at 7:31 a. m.

Boston Speeds Snow Removal From Streets

Big crew of workers and volunteers tackle job as city and N. E. emerge from effects of storm.

New England today called upon an army of workers, including hundreds of school children, to combat the results of last night's northeast snow storm which clogged streets and highways to depths of 11 and 12 inches.

Shortage of manpower handicapped the snow removal operation in Boston and its suburbs, but Public Works Commissioner George G. Hyland said that "everything was under control."

Concerning New Englanders most was whether the storm would cause any serious effect on the fuel oil situation. A statement from Thomas F. Sullivan, State Emergency Fuel Conservator, indicated that it would.

"Combination of the transportation delays caused by the storm," he said, "and the failure of daily shipments to match daily needs has resulted in the kerosene supplies in Massachusetts dropping to the lowest level of the heating season."

Complaints Made

"Meanwhile complaints are being made by oil distributors that they are receiving so-called emergency requests for No. 2 heating oil when the quantity in the tanks does not indicate an emergency situation.

"This is an unfair practice," he continued. "Drivers have been instructed not to deliver any oil when a reasonable supply is in the tank and to report such so-called emergency callers as hoarders.

Estimated cost of snow removal from State Highways is $50,000 while the City of Boston expects the job will cost more than $100,000.

Boston put 4,500 men to work last night and had a total of 475 trucks and plows on the highways. Some delay in clearing the roads was attributed to cars abandoned on the streets, thus hindering plowing operations.

Train schedules were running from a half hour to an hour behind schedule but by tonight the railroads expect to return to normalcy.

The air lines cleared the airport this morning and resumption of service started at noon. All planes were grounded yesterday.

Tie-up Averted

A serious traffic tie-up in Boston and its suburbs was averted because of the Weather Bureau's early warning that New England was in for a "big" snow storm. Cities and towns heeding the warning were able to mobilize all available manpower and equipment in ample time to start snow removal operations before the storm reached its height.

While the shortage of manpower handicapped the work, volunteers helped to man the snowplows. In Boston and outlying suburbs the snowplows clattered all through the night keeping the main highways from being clogged. Some roads, however, filled in so fast by drifting snow that it was early morning before crews could break them out.

Thousands of Boston office work-

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Peace between Russians and Japanese a bar to inclusion of China in Casablanca talks.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Those who look for closer co-ordination of Allied war planning in the form of a formalized, official Allied grand council with all the public trappings and publicity are bound to be disappointed, according to responsible information from informed quarters.

But such persons are also confusing the appearance with the substance and assuming the prospective lack of the substance simply because the outward appearance is not either possible or desirable now and may never become desirable for the duration of the war.

A formal Allied grand council would require the formal membership of both Russia and China. But Russia is not at war with Japan, which is China's only active enemy and which is an important enemy of both Britain and the United States. It has been impossible for this reason for Russia to participate in any German inter-Allied global war planning and it remains impossible for that reason so long as Russia and Japan are at peace with each other.

This is also one important reason why Joseph Stalin did not attend the Casablanca conference. He could not have attended if China had been represented, and it would have been just as bad to include Russia without China as China without Russia.

Military Situation

Probably an even more important reason why Mr. Stalin did not go to Casablanca was the military situation on his own front. He plays an even more important deciding role in military operations than does President Roosevelt here or Prime Minister Churchill in Britain. Whereas those two men concern themselves with grand strategy and make the big decisions of policy, they leave the details of execution very largely to their technical staffs. But Mr. Stalin keeps his guiding hand on developments much farther down the line.

Thus it would be more difficult for him to leave his headquarters even if the front were stable than it would be for the President or Mr. Churchill. But at the time of the Casablanca meeting the Russian front was anything but stable. Russia is engaged in its first real offensive of the war and it is moving forward in the crucial stage.

Crucial Stage

Supposing the Germans had conquered the United States up to the Mississippi River and our first counterattack was just getting under way. Would the President leave the United States at such a time? The answer is obviously, no.

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Associated Press from United States Army; Associated Press

French Freedom—for Some

French soldiers and sailors (above) obtained their release after the armistice was signed by the United Nations in the early days of the North African invasion, although large numbers of pro-Ally French and refugees are still held. Gen. Georges Catroux (right) and Gen. Charles de Gaulle (left) confer on political and administrative affairs of their compatriots.

Giraud: No Prospect Now For United French Move

UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 29 (AP)—Gen. Henri Honoré Giraud declared today there were no prospects of any single united French movement at the present time.

General Giraud, High Commissioner for French North and West Africa, told a press conference that he had not taken up "the question of politics" with Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Fighting French at Casablanca.

General Giraud said he had asked President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill for substantial equipment for the French Army "before summer—at once," and was assured he would get it.

General Giraud told the conference he was willing to give Jews in North Africa back their property and allow Jewish children in the schools, but added, "These moves must be made gradually."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—Among the first results of relaxed political censorship in North Africa was a dispatch from Drew Middleton of the New York Times of particular importance because it confirms many of the worst charges made against the continuing French regime in Morocco and because it does this directly after Mr. Middleton had gone to Morocco for the famous Casablanca conference.

Mr. Middleton had not previously had the necessary freedom from censorship to detail the condition in Algiers. But he suggests what all United States correspondents would have been writing for weeks had they been permitted when he began his dispatch on Morocco with the statement that "political persecution goes farther in many respects in Morocco than in Algeria."

Here are the items of political persecution which he cites as still current in Morocco—conditions, incidentally, which were current during the period of President Roosevelt's and Prime Minister Winston Churchill's visit and about which they must both have obtained detailed knowledge during those visits.

The political police of Gov. Charles Noguès still "shadow" persons who sympathized with the United Nations cause in the days when that cause looked unpromising.

While many political prisoners have actually been released from concentration camps, there are still four in Morocco alone which contain 3,000 to 4,000 Spanish Republican refugees, Poles, Jews, and many Frenchmen whose only crime was that they were pro-Allied or pro-de Gaulle. Only those charged with specific crimes have been released. And most of the political prisoners were confined on general charges.

Mr. Middleton saw an order signed on Jan. 8 by Vice Admiral Ronach, an aide to Admiral Miche-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Soviet force splits up to better entrap enemy; important rail town of Kastornoye taken.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The Russians were closing in on the Maikop oil field in an advance that was rapidly hemming in all the Germans south of Rostov.

A force that has been moving northward up the Baku-Rostov railroad toward Rostov has split in two, one section turning off westward toward Maikop, which has already been partially surrounded. If this force pushes on about 90 miles it will reach Novorossisk, the Black Sea port at which the Germans were reported to be collecting a flotilla of escape barges for those troops having no other means of escape.

Another section of this Russian force continues northward along the railway. Eight more miles will bring it to Kropotkin, an important railroad city which would mean an advance of 215 miles from Mozdok since last fall. This force is not much more than 50 miles from another Russian army moving to meet it from Stalingrad, which after a trek of 265 miles is only 18 miles from Tikhoretsk, the main junction of the north-south and east-west trunk lines.

But the Russian Command is aiming at more than cleaning up the Caucasus. About 450 miles farther north, the Voronezh forces, pushing on against a weak section of the German line, held to a large extent by Rumanians, Italians and Hungarians, have taken Kastornoye, an important railway junction 75 miles east of Kursk. Kursk is on the line from which the German offensive started in 1942.

This line, running from Leningrad, through Kursk, slightly to the east of Kharkov, to within a few miles west of Rostov, may well be reached by the Russians before the winter is over, since they are only roughly 60 miles both from Kharkov and Rostov.

In Tunisia, while the United Nations offensive had not yet materialized, there was considerable activity. The 12th United States Air Force undertook the heaviest concentrated raid by Americans on a single target, so far, in a four-wave raid on Sfax, an Axis supply port 180 miles south of Tunis. Sfax is just at the narrow Tunisian "waistline" where Marshal

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Aftermath of Casablanca for President includes call at Liberia and a visit to rubber fields.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—Significant military and diplomatic consequences are expected to flow from President Roosevelt's conferences with President Getulio Vargas of Brazil, it was believed here today.

Flying to Natal in a four-motored Army plane, Mr. Roosevelt had two long meetings with President Vargas Wednesday night and Thursday morning on common problems of the war.

As a result of these discussions informed quarters in Washington anticipate closer co-ordination between the United States and Brazil in coping with the unabated submarine peril and additions to the common pool of vitally needed merchant shipping made available by the Brazilian Government.

Return Trip Momentous

It is evident that the succeeding chapters of the President's cross-Atlantic trip are just beginning to unfold, for, before he reached Natal on his return from his Casablanca conference with Prime Minister Churchill, Mr. Roosevelt had:

1. Motored 150 miles down the African coast with Mr. Churchill.
2. Visited the Republic of Liberia, which is one of America's earliest experiments in foreign colonization.
3. Paid his respects to President Edwin Barclay, reviewed American Negro troops stationed in the little Republic and inspected expanding rubber plantations in the near vicinity.

Conference With Vargas

First word of the President's stopover in Liberia came from the White House late last night when it received a dispatch from the official party and shortly afterward came the announcement from Rio de Janeiro that Mr. Roosevelt had reached Natal and had been in conference there with President Vargas.

A communiqué from the Brazilian department of press and propaganda stated that "the details of this memorable interview will be divulged" after the return of President Vargas to Rio.

This was the first time President Roosevelt had conferred with a South American Chief Executive on South American soil since his voyage to Buenos Aires in 1936, when he attended the Pan-American Peace Conference.

The Brazilian and American Presidents have plenty to talk about.

Already the closest kind of cooperation has been accomplished in combating the German undersea warfare which has frequently concentrated off the shore of the eastern hump of Brazil.

But stronger measures are needed and methods of achieving those measures will be examined. It is also expected that Mr. Roosevelt will carry forward negotiations now under way to obtain a larger number of Brazilian merchant vessels to help in the stupendous task of supplying American troops overseas.

Night Spent at Marrakech

It can now be told that the President and Prime Minister Churchill, upon concluding their conference at Casablanca, drove some 150 miles southward to Marrakech and spent the night in that ancient Berber and Arab town at the foot of the Atlas Mountains.

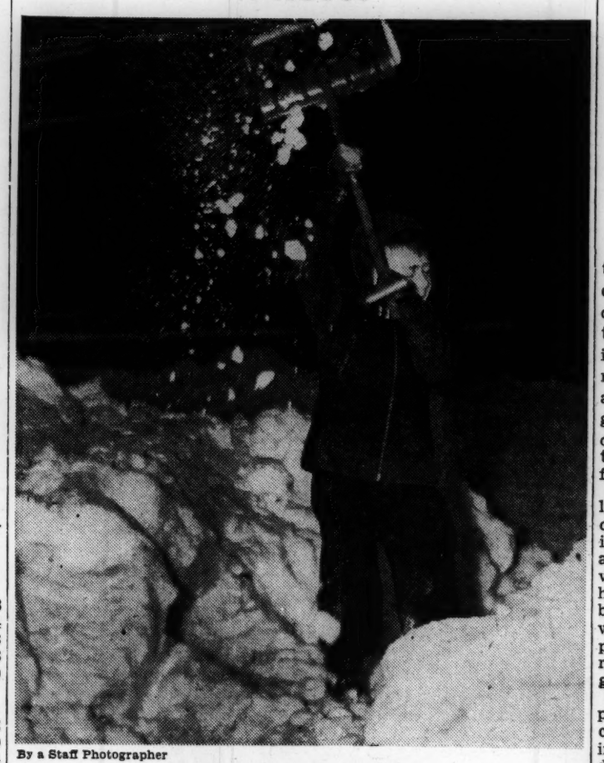
After parting the following day, Mr. Roosevelt flew to Liberia with one intervening stop. The President and his party, traveled in two four-motor Army transports, landed at Roberts Field about 50 miles from Monrovia. They were greeted there at the officers' mess hall by President Barclay and Clarence L. Simpson, Liberian Secretary of State, and by Frederick P. Hibbard, American Chargé d'Affaires.

After lunch the two Presidents were taken to a parade ground in a jeep and reviewed the 41st Engineers and a part of a defense detachment commanded by Col. A. A. Kirchoff.

George Seybold, General Manager of the rubber plantation, took over the party and drove them to the plantation through African villages of straw-thatched huts. The plantation, an American-sponsored project is supplying the United States yearly with many pounds of critical war material and is expanding its output steadily.

Statement from White House on Roosevelt's visit to Liberia: Page 12.

Wheee!



By a Staff Photographer

We Feel That Way Too

Out at the crack of dawn this morning—which after all is not so very early these midwinter days—young Gerald La Pierre was busy throwing his weight into the snow-clearance effort of the city. With this energy, we suggest it will be no time at all before Gerald's front sidewalk is clean as a whistle.

Natives' Quarrel Saves Major

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 29 (AP)—Maj. C. W. Sawyer told today how two native firing squads argued over which one would shoot him, following a forced landing of his plane in a Tibetan jungle, and how a missionary interceded and saved him from execution.

"I was forced down by weather and lack of gas in a steep canyon in Tibet," said Major Sawyer, back from service with the American "Flying Tigers" in China.

"I was knocked unconscious and when I recovered my senses, I found the ship surrounded by a horde of the Lolo tribe of natives.

"Unable to decipher my identification flag signed by the Generalissimo, they lined me up before a firing squad.

"Just then, a second tribe appeared with their own firing squad and wrested me from the first.

"This went on for some time. Finally, unable to agree who should have the distinction of shooting me, they started walking.

"For four days and three nights, we hiked through the worst country I have ever seen, until we came to a village with a missionary school teacher.

"This man could read my identification and persuaded them to turn me loose.

"I reached my base seven days after my capture."

Major Sawyer claims destruction of a Japanese destroyer and nearly 20 Japanese Zero planes. He holds the Distinguished Service Cross, the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Silver Star Medal.

'Chute Friend Indeed

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—A parachute can be a pilot's best friend on the ground as well as in the air, Sergeant Philip G. Bockman of Oklahoma City, Okla., attached to an R. C. A. F. fighter squadron, discovered after he was forced down in the Newfoundland wilderness.

Running low on gasoline and hitting bad weather, Sergeant Bockman set his plane down safely in a clearing, he said in describing his experiences which were made public today by the Canadian Wartime Information Board.

Failing to find wood for a fire, he wrapped himself in his parachute and spent a night in the cockpit of his plane.

On the fourth day, following days spent in the parachute and dining on snow and ice water, he was spotted by a plane. It signaled to him. Shortly another plane flew over.

"It circled and dropped me everything," Sergeant Bockman said. "But most important of my gifts from the sky was some hot tomato soup. Among the other gifts was a sleeping bag, so I crawled into that like a contented cub bear."

'Logs for Victory' Gains Support of N. E. Granges

Co-operation of the Grange in New England was assured to the War Production Board today in its effort to get farmers to cut more lumber this year, when James C. Farmer of Keene, N. H., National Grange lecturer, called upon Royce W. Gilbert of WPB this morning at the offices of the National War Agencies in Boston.

Mr. Farmer who has under him 1,600 Grange lecturers in New England and through them can get word to some 165,000 Grange members, told Mr. Gilbert, chief of WPB's Lumber and Lumber Products Section, that he had already sent a letter to his lecturers early this week enlisting their efforts in the "Logs for Victory" program.

"There are about 125 Grange meetings every night in New England," he said, "with a usual total attendance of 7,000. We hope to reach these people immediately and get them to start in at once cutting logs and hauling them to the mills well before time for spring planting to begin."

Mr. Farmer said he had discussed the program and the need for immediate action with 200 of his lecturers yesterday at Augusta, Maine. He also saw and talked with Gov. Sumner Sewall, who promised to get action started through his office.

A move is under way now to arrange for some sort of recognition later for the farmer who cuts the most wood as a result of this program. WPB officials here said they hoped to see it go through that the outstanding farmer from each State would be given a trip to Washington and an opportunity to visit the White House.

Also meeting with Mr. Gilbert was Capt. Mark Huber, operator of several colliers plying between Boston and other New England ports, who believes that an investigation would reveal that many of the ships in this trade were available on the Boston-ward trip for a load of lumber. He mentioned one in particular which would be available sometime in April for a million and a half feet of lumber.

A meeting of New England State Masters of the Grange and of State secretaries and lecturers will be held tomorrow at the Hotel Bradford, Boston. Albert S. Goss, National Master, will be present to discuss with them the war programs and activities of the Grange.

Roxbury Judge Cuts Leniency In Drink Cases

Persons arrested for drunkenness in the jurisdiction of the Roxbury District Court, declared Judge Frankland M. L. Miles today, "no longer can assume they are entitled to four releases a year without fine or sentence."

In the past, the Court's probation system has allowed a release to be given as soon as four hours after arrest, he explained in an interview today; "but these are unusual times; if a man is on a defense job and gets drunk, he holds up production, and if he's drunk and not on a war job, he ought to sober right up and get one."

The Judge, who for more than a dozen years has been on the Roxbury bench, which is one of the busiest in Boston's Municipal Court system, estimated that as many as 60 per cent of current drunk-charge defendants had until recently been receiving some kind of public relief and are now on war jobs earning as high as $60 or even $90 a week.

"I'm not a reformer," said the Judge, "but I believe we've got to take a strong line in discouraging drink, when it interferes with war production. Releases had come so easy that drunks were beginning to look upon four releases a year as a right. Now we think the drunks will think more than twice about getting drunk again after hearing from a man in a black robe. Even though I intend to get every man back at his job, I won't hesitate to require a fine or a jail sentence if the case warrants it."

The Judge said he was also interested in making sure that salaries were being made available to wives and families before the "big money went over the mahogany bar" of a corner saloon. At present he is requiring many breadwinners each week to report to him with their wives and turn their money over to the women in his presence.

'California, Here I Come'

By a Staff Photographer

'You Can't Do This to Me!'

"Oh, no!" says Betty Rolfshus, a native New Englander, who is getting a big kick out of seeing this California car buried in a big snow drift. As Miss Rolfshus knows, winter in New England is no respecter of cars or persons and if snow is on the calendar then snow it is.

Modernized Building Code About Ready for Council

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Ten years of intensive studies to safeguard Boston against unsound construction, fire hazards, and improper inspections will be climaxed within two to three weeks by the presentation to the City Council of a modernized building code which should be in operation not later than the middle of March, according to C. Clark Macomber, member of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's Advisory Committee, today.

Besides its importance in bringing Boston's 1907 building laws up to date, Mr. Macomber's announcement marks the initiation of the first constructive step to be taken by the City hinging upon the lessons learned from the Cocoanut Grove fire of two months ago.

Of the 32 parts of the new code, 12 are completed, six more are being handed to the City's legal advisor this week and the rest will follow in completed form within the next two weeks, Mr. Macomber explained.

Whether the new code will appear in the legal form in which the Advisory Committee is presenting it to the Council or whether it will again be subjected to amendments and alterations by the Council and the State Legislature is something Mr. Macomber did not try to predict. But the fact remains, he said, that new building regulations undoubtedly will be functioning in some form or other by the middle of March.

Can't Affect Old Places

But how will the new code help to avert future fires similar to that of Cocoanut Grove?

Here Mr. Macomber made the surprising rejoinder: "It won't. The code applies primarily to new construction and fits existing structures such as Cocoanut Grove only as they are altered or their type of occupancy changes. The code has little continuing coverage over the disposition of buildings once the alterations are made or the building is originally built to safety requirements."

That is why Mr. Macomber placed heavy emphasis today on the need for a municipal Public Safety Department to co-ordinate the activities of all those existing departments having to do with the enforcement of fire and safety laws as applied to old buildings. The limitations of the new code make it necessary, he said, to have supplementary services in the interest of public safety.

The proposed public safety department would have control, not only of new construction under the modernized code and alterations, but would also be responsible for enforcement and regulation of laws applying to fire hazards, inspections and installations of new equipment.

The new code as it will be presented to the City Council, said Mr. Macomber, will not apply to electric wiring or electric apparatus, since these inspections are said to be the province of the Fire Department. The new code likewise will not apply to fixtures such as counters, showcases, bars and nonstructural items such as wall paddings, ceiling trimmings, and interior hangings. It cannot in its limited scope, according to Mr. Macomber, provide for any general safety inspection or enforced improvement of conditions that already exist.

Focal Point for Inspections

In this limited form Mr. Macomber did not see how the modern code could be expected to prevent conditions such as those leading up to the Cocoanut Grove fire. But he did see how divided and limited authorities, uncoordinated inspections, limited safety enforcement provisions, and a multiplicity of partial-permit authorities, demanded a City setup broad enough in scope to include all these phases of public safety.

"What the City of Boston needs," he pointed out, "is a crosscheck on its various departments, a focal point through which all inspection reports must flow, where responsibility for unsafe conditions of all types can be fixed. As it is now there are all sorts of licenses and inspections made by the police, fire department, building and park departments, wiring and liquor divisions, the reports of which are not co-ordinated or filed in any one place.

The present setup, said Mr. Macomber, lends itself to confusion, inefficiency and lack of responsibility. The correction of these conditions, he believed, would clean out overlapping services and thus save taxpayers thousands of dollars in duplicate operations.

Mr. Macomber's interests in government reforms are more than academic. He has been the most active member of the Mayor's Advistory Committee in the two years since it was appointed to overhaul the building code. The code being studied was passed by the State Legislature in 1938 and again in 1939 with a few amendments and sent along to the Boston City Council for concurrence. The Advisory Committee is now making its own amendments and proposed changes for enactment into law.

Der Führer Has to Duck Again

An unscheduled "m-e-o-w!"—the plaintive voice of an unannounced and unregistered entry—spoke up during the last-minute judging at the thirty-eighth annual Show of the Boston Cat Club at Horticultural Hall yesterday, and demanded—and received—attention.

Indeed, this tiny kitten, its eyes as yet unopened to the light of day, all but broke up the judging. Katie, the Canteen Cat, owned by the Bullard Machine Company, of Bridgeport, Conn.—whose picture has been published all over the nation as the cat "which spits right in der Führer's face"—had added a new member to her family.

Katie Canteen II, a six-inch replica of her mother, caused a great commotion at the Show, all but canceling the all-important task of the judges. With her famous mother, she was rushed to the Angell Memorial Hospital, where she is resting comfortably today with her little brothers and sisters, who were born there later watched over carefully by their proud-purring mother.

Mrs. Arthur Cobb, of Newton, winning six prizes at the Show, took top honors. Prize for the best cat in the all-breed show went to Champion Dixieland Salute, a blue Persian male owned by Mrs. John Rivington, Bristol, Tenn.

In the best novice class, first prize went to Bluebeard of Kayro, owned by Mrs. H. J. G. Rudolf, of Brookline.

Other prize winning cats included Lavender Prissy Ann, owned by Miss Elsie C. Hydon, of Bogota, N. J.; Pearl Harbor's Yankee Doodle, owned by Mrs. E. R. James, of Saugus, Mass., and Wantutsa Wan, owned by Miss Elsa Wunderlich, of Tarrytown, New York.

Kemler Denied Rehearing of Case

Petition for rehearing for Irving Kemler, Revere shoe store owner, who was found guilty by a Federal jury of attempting to bribe a physician for Local Draft Board 128 to find that he was physically unfit for military service, was denied by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in an opinion handed down today.

The defendant was tried some time ago before Judge Charles E. Wyzanski and a jury and found him guilty of offering $500 to the doctor if he would find him unfit for service. The Judge sentenced him to two and one half years in the Federal Penitentiary and fined him $1,500.

Rhode Island Women Enroll To Ease War-Labor Shortage

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 29—The first voluntary enrollment of women for war work in Rhode Island will begin tomorrow in Bristol County where the manpower shortage is said to be acute, Thomas H. McBride, Director of the United States Employment Service here, announced this week.

Approximately 10,000 questionnaires will be distributed to women in the County, and the information will be kept confidential, Mr. McBride explained. The object of the survey is to find at least 700 women in the area willing to work in Bristol County war plants. One plant is now seeking 200 women workers. An additional 700 women workers will be needed in the next few months.

Boom Dries Up

Figures showing how the wartime boom in Rhode Island industry virtually has dried up the large pool of unemployed workers in the past two years were released this week by the State Unemployment Compensation Board.

For comparative purposes, the Board listed the number of claims for unemployment compensation filed in the month of December for 1940, 1941, and for 1942. The claims stood at 7,908 in 1940. They dipped to 7,885 in 1941. Then they plummeted to 2,553 in December, 1942.

Similarly, the number of checks for unemployment compensation issued to beneficiaries dropped sharply from 24,972 in 1940 to 11,053 in 1942.

There is no reliable way to determine just how many persons should be classified as unemployed at a given time, the Board pointed out. The figures released this week, however, confirm what already is obvious to any Rhode Islander—namely, that industry is humming and that unemployment has ceased to be the major problem it once was.

Checks now going out to jobless beneficiaries are considerably larger now than they were in previous years Two reasons are offered: first, the average worker is earning more now than he was before and thus is entitled to a larger benefit when he loses his job than he would have received at his former wage scale; second, the General Assembly last year revised the scale of benefits upward, the minimum benefit being raised from $6 to $6.75 and the maximum benefit from $16 to $18 a week.

Schools Face Closing

Rhode Island was scraping the bottom of the oil barrel this week as Gov. J. Howard McGrath's staggered five-day-week plan for nonwar business establishments went into effect and as several small industrial plants, some engaged in war work, were faced with shutdowns unless fuel oil could be obtained before the week's end.

Meanwhile, Dr. James F. Rockett, Director of the State Department of Education, warned that 130 public, private and parochial schools in the State which have oil-burning equipment would be forced to close unless the Federal Government eased the drastic oil-ration cuts imposed on all nonresidential consumers.

Dr. Rockett announced he had wired to Senator Theodore Francis Green and to Dr. John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, urging that schools be lifted from the classification on which the drastic cuts were made.

Idle Prisons Called Waste Of Manpower

Calling upon State officials to use every means under the law and under the Governor's emergency war powers to utilize the manpower and equipment now idle in Massachusetts prisons, the United Prison Association of Massachusetts has recorded itself as "seriously concerned" by the present idleness among prison inmates.

At the annual meeting of the Association yesterday it was pointed out that war dislocation which had affected some of the prison industries—such as the number plate work at Charlestown, which has been eliminated—had resulted in much of the machinery and many of the men not being adequately employed.

The present wasteful and sometimes dangerous situation in the prison is the result of a combination of circumstances not the least of which are restrictive laws, a spokesman for the organization said. The solution is difficult, he added, but an attempt to find it should be made.

Donald J. Hurley of Weston, former counsel for the special commission which recently investigated pardons and paroles in Massachusetts, was elected to the board of directors at yesterday's meeting. Other officers re-elected for 1943 include: the Rev. Cornelius P. Trowbridge of Chestnut Hill, President; Malcolm S. Nichols of Winchester, Vice-President; Lowell S. Nicholson of Salem, Clerk; and H. Wadsworth Hight of Winchester, Treasurer.

Events Around Greater Boston

Saturday

Free vocational lectures will be open in Richards Hall, Northeastern University, at 10 a. m.

The film, "Target for Tonight," a dramatic story of a bombing mission by the R. A. F., will be shown at the Museum of Natural History at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. Free to the public.

A talk on "Contemporary Art" will be given by Mrs. Tanner in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. At 2 p. m., Mrs. Sayward will give a talk on the "Cologne Altarpiece."

A recital will be given by Rae Muscanto, soprano, and Reginald Boardman, pianist, at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Josephine Peirce will be guest speaker of the State Press and Publishing Committee at the Y. W. C. A. on Feb. 4. Her subject will be "Writing Publicity for Women's Clubs."

"After Victory, What?" will be the subject of Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, guest speaker at the Twentieth Century Association luncheon at 1 p. m. The public may attend free the 2 p. m. lectures.

Sunday

A recital will be given by Mary Bowen, soprano, and Carl Lamson, accompanist, in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mrs. Margaret Matters, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Winchester, in Winchester Theater, at 3 p. m.

"What Kind of War Is This?" will be the subject of Harry A. Overstreet at the Ford Hall Forum in John Hancock Hall at 8 p. m. An organ recital will be given by William Frank at 7:30 p. m. Free to the public.

The Greek Musical Society, Pythogoras, of Boston, will present "Elvira," an operetta in four acts at Jordan Hall at 8:15 p. m. Open to the public.

Monday

Prof. Pitirim Alexandrovitch Sorokin, Chairman of the Department of Sociology, Harvard University, will speak before the Boston Congregational Ministers' Meeting at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mrs. Margaret Matters, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the Church Edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, at 7:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 8
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Boston Speeds Snow Removal As N. E. Emerges From Storm

Continued from Page 1

ers piled into hotels last night rather than take the risk of going home. To accommodate the crowds most of Boston's hotels set up cots in their ballrooms.

Defense workers on night shifts at shipyards in Hingham and Quincy had trouble in reaching their jobs last night and many were forced to abandon their cars on the highway and seek other means of transportation.

Large trucking companies on the Boston-to-New-York run canceled their trips at midnight. Reports of deep drifts along their routes caused operators not to take the "risk."

Bus transportation between Hartford and Providence was suspended shortly before midnight.

The storm, starting yesterday afternoon, increased in tempo and by the time office workers were ready to leave for their homes four to five inches had fallen.

Rail Lines Busy

With the first snowflake Boston's three rail lines, the New York, New Haven & Hartford, the Boston & Albany, and the Boston & Maine, sent snow-removal crews to their stations. Switches were kept open all night and snorting locomotives roared into the heavy snow shoving it off the main lines. Commuting schedules last night were not seriously disrupted, with trains running from five to 10 minutes late.

Out at Amherst seven Massachusetts State College students, members of an emergency work squad, were called out for the first time since their organization, to help clear the drifting snow from the tracks of the Boston & Maine running through Greenfield and West Deerfield.

Long before the storm hit New England, New York was struggling to keep its streets and railroads open. While only half the amount of snow fell there that blanketed New England it was the city's worst storm in two years. The snow was wet making removal an arduous task. Plows broke down before the snow's weight and cars were unable to move only a few feet before becoming bogged down.

War production at three Long Island plants was slowed down last night when only three-fourths of the regular night-shift were able to reach their jobs.

Eleven inches of snow was recorded in Worcester and hotel rooms became a premium last night as war workers and suburban residents decided to make a night of it in the city. The going became so bad by mid-evening that two taxicab companies ordered all their cars off the street.

Servicemen on leave in Boston, particularly those from the South, got a big kick out of the storm. A couple of boys with a drawl a mile long were heard to say:

"How long do these crazy storms last anyway?"

"Now that it's here where you going to put it all?"

Snow Slides Easily From Waxed Shovel

By the Associated Press

Boston, Jan. 29

Shovelers who are troubled by snow sticking to the surfaces of their shovels were offered a tip today by an old-timer, "just to help the war effort."

Said he, "just take a piece of paraffin—the kind people melt on the top of jelly jars—or take an old piece of candle, and rub it well over the dry surface of your shovel, front and back, until it is thoroughly coated with the wax. If it's convenient to warm the shovel a bit so that the paraffin melts a little as it is applied, why so much the better. Snow will slide off a well-coated shovel like water off a duck's back."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cold

Boston and Vicinity: Continued moderate cold this afternoon and tonight; diminishing winds becoming gentle tonight.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Colder tonight than last night.

Massachusetts: Not much colder tonight except along northeast coast.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 6:00 p. m.; height 8.6 feet.
Saturday, 6:27 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.

Room Set Aside At Seamen's Club For Dutch Officers

Officers of the Netherlands merchant fleet, who visit Boston soon, will be welcomed in a room set apart exclusively for them at the Seaman's Club on Battery-march Street.

The room, sponsored by the Netherland ter Zee organization, is now in process of being furnished but is expected to be opened formally at a tea in March.

A similar room is already open at the Club for ordinary Dutch seamen, but so far the officers have had no gathering place of their own.

The Dutch community in Boston, which is small but energetic—it numbers only about 75 to 100 Netherlanders—is actively at work getting the room into being.

Somerville Pay Raised

A 10 per cent increase in salaries was voted Somerville City employees yesterday by the Board of Aldermen. An appropriation of $268,734 was passed to meet the increase, which is limited to a maximum of $250 a year for any individual.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Shoveling the drive from the garage and maybe the clothes reel for "the Missus" is a job, sure, but did you ever stop to think what confronts a railroad when there's a snowstorm?

We have 443 stations, 160 in the Boston commuting area alone.

443 station platforms catch a heap of snow. We must clear them all. And, all the driveways and parking spaces besides.

But that's only *one* of the jobs we have to do.

We have 2,400 miles of main line tracks to plow, and *keep* plowed, so passengers and freight can move, and *keep* moving.

We have thousands of switches to keep free of ice and clogging snow, many square miles of yards to plow or shovel by hand.

We have countless other lesser duties to perform, over and over, hour after hour, till the snow's finally under control.

In normal times, with emergency crews easy to hire and on deck early, our regular men pitching in, it's a job we do quickly and thoroughly

Now—like everyone else—we're short of manpower.

Yet we have *more* jobs to do. By far the most important of these jobs is the swift, sure transportation of war materials and personnel, of food and fuel for New England.

We can't take time out from *that* job to shovel snow. You wouldn't want us to.

So—if you come down to the station some morning and find the platform still unshoveled—the reason is we can't get the help. We hope it won't happen. But if it does we know you'll understand.

Boston and Maine

ONE OF AMERICA'S RAILROADS—ALL MOBILIZED FOR WAR

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Sundays— 1 P.M. to 11 P.M.

Louisville Tax Hits Churches' Income Land

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 29—The expanding arm or taxation reached out here this month and wrapped itself tightly about a previously untapped source of revenue, commercial property of churches and charitable and educational institutions, valued, for tax purposes, at $3,093,782.

Computed at the $2.40 tax rate, this figure will represent an additional income to the city of $72,473.09, inasmuch as budgetary estimates and computations did not include the anticipated returns from such property.

Decision to tax such property was reached only after months of study by Mayor Wilson W. Wyatt, City Assessor John Kesselring, and Law Director Richard Hill, among others. An exhaustive study was made of 5,000-odd pages of constitutional debates on the question.

Careful Check Made

In announcing the decision, Mayor Wyatt pointed out that the list agreed upon eliminates all borderline cases.

"We have not placed any property on the rolls which is not clearly of commercial use and not for the functional activity indicated by its ownership," the Mayor said. "We have felt all along that it is not fair to other taxpayers to allow such property, which is plainly commercial and competitive, to go tax free as against exactly the same kind of property under other ownership, which must pay taxes.

"We are convinced the constitutional exception granted to church, educational, and charitable property does not extend to the kind of property we have placed on the rolls and we think the constitutional debates clearly show this intention."

Hardest hit by this far-reaching decision are Louisville Baptists, holding commercial property valued at $1,130,123. This includes real estate now occupied by the Greyhound bus station and a garage at Fifth and Broadway, which formerly was the site of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary here. This property is valued for assessment purposes at $699,500.

Investment Property

The Mayor has emphasized that the move is not directed against property actually used or occupied by the institutions affected, but only against that which is held for investment purposes and occupied by ordinary commercial or industrial tenants.

Investigations of the existing legal interpretations and the extent to which tax-exempt property is leased to commercial users were undertaken by Mr. Hill and Mr. Kesselring on the Mayor's orders. As a result of his studies, Finance Director John Lindsay cited a large unit of a grocery chain occupying property owned by a charitable institution in a high-assessment area. Neither the store nor the property owner pays real estate taxes to cover essential city services such as garbage collection, sewers, fire and police protection, from which both benefit, he said.

"The principle of tax exemption doesn't work out the way the people who wrote it into the Constitution intended it to," Mr. Lindsay asserted. "The theory is that the church, or other deserving institution, obtains the benefit of tax exemption but in practice it works out that the commercial lessor of the property gets the benefit, to the detriment of his competitor next door who must pay taxes himself or pay higher rent to a landlord who does."

Coming to NEW YORK!

Mine host bids you a warm welcome to the George Washington where today's "Minute Men and Women" save time and energy. Modern in everything except old-fashioned hospitality. Only a few minutes from Radio City and Times Sq. Right next door to all transit lines.

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Greater Boston United War Fund Campaign

In co-operation with the committee in charge of the Greater Boston United War Fund Campaign of 1943, The Christian Science Board of Directors has appointed as a committee to receive and transmit contributions:

Mrs. James A. Neal, 20 Chapel Street, Brookline.
Mrs. A. L. West Movius, 160 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.
Edwin C. Johnson, 209 Cliff Road, Wellesley Hills.
Torrance Parker, Chairman, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston.
Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston.

Members of our congregations in Metropolitan Boston, and others who wish to do so, are invited to send or hand contributions for this fund to any one of the five named above. Checks should be made payable to Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, who will act as treasurer of the committee. Those wishing to specify the agencies to which they desire their donations to be given may obtain a designation sheet from Mr. Larcom.

Members who find it more convenient to do so may make their subscriptions to the Campaign through the regular campaign organization, either at their homes or at their places of business.

In this connection we call your attention to the following statement which has been prepared by the committee in charge of the campaign:

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

A Great Cause Appeals

We have been told by our Commander in Chief that "in this war for survival we must keep our minds not only on the evil things we fight against but on the good things we fight for."

Today a great cause appeals to us for aid—one which offers us an immediate chance to help "the good things we fight for." The 1943 Campaign of the Greater Boston United War Fund combines an appeal for our own agencies on the home front with an opportunity to help our servicemen and our allies on the war front.

The goal this year is the greatest that has ever been set—$7,800,000. It represents the sum necessary to meet the minimum needs of the 235 Community Fund agencies, the 10 Allied Nations represented by the United Nations Relief Fund, the United Service Organizations, Soldiers and Sailors Committee, Special War Activities, including the War Prisoners Aid Committee.

What we give to the Fund will be given in the interests of humanity, with the consciousness that the appeal has been studied and that efficiency and careful planning have determined the choice of participants.

Safeguarding the Community

On the home front through the 235 Community Fund agencies we are asked to share in safeguarding the welfare of the community, preserving the integrity of family life, insuring a high standard of citizenship to the youth of our cities and towns. Community Fund agencies stimulate the will to work and to sacrifice for victory. They help men and women to adjust themselves to the new adventure of living through the most stirring times in history. They train them to take their places on production lines.

On the fighting front the United War Fund helps our own servicemen through the U. S. O., Soldiers and Sailors Committee. Through the War Prisoners Aid Committee it relieves the despair of men held in captivity. By assuming responsibility for the appeal of the United Nations Relief Fund it puts hope and courage into the hearts of our heroic allies of Czechoslovakia, Great Britain, Fighting France, Greece, Norway, Poland, Holland, Russia, China and Yugoslavia.

At this moment when we turn the pages of the most tragic chapter in history the Greater Boston United War Fund presents us with a challenge and an opportunity. Here is an immediate chance for each and everyone of us to help to erase that blighting charge that has run in the ears of the world—"Too Little, Too Late."

A Guide to Giving

We are asked now in the interest of human beings on both sides of the world to "Give Enough Soon Enough."

In the true spirit of democracy the Greater Boston United War Fund transcends the limits of national boundaries. It accepts global war as a challenge for a global peace and a victory which shall extend to the people of all nations those blessings which Americans share in common with one another.

The 1943 appeal of the War Fund issued by Charles C. Cabot, General Chairman, reminds us that "Twenty countries have been swallowed up by the Nazis alone; their people, starving slaves. Millions of men, women and children are dead, millions more are wounded. . . . Tyranny is on the throne. Armies are on the march.

"This must change—and change it will if we are firmly determined to 'give enough soon enough.' Already our youth has responded. The best men we have are now fighting, suffering and even giving their very lives. We at home must do our part. We must keep the spirits of our fighting men high. We must help the oppressed citizens of the Allied Nations who are fighting this war at our side. We must maintain here at home the decent way of living for which men are willing to die."

New Plan of Calling Draftees Practically Bars Preference

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—A joint system for drafting men for the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard will go into effect next Monday.

The system, announced by Selective Service Headquarters, means that men drafted will not know certainly which branch of service will claim them, but officials said individual preference would be "given the fullest consideration practicable."

Disclosure of the plan topped a day bringing these other developments bearing on manpower and the draft:

Paul V. McNutt, Manpower Chief, told a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee that manpower needs would require work or armed service this year from two out of every three Americans 15 years of age or older. He said there were about 100,000,000 persons in this age group and that the overall manpower need was 65,000,000.

The War Department said it had not suspended plans to discharge men 38 or older from the Army, but that they would be released as trained replacements became available. It estimated there were 300,000 over 38.

Air Reservists on Call

The War Department said that Air Corps enlisted reservists qualified for aviation cadet training would be called to active service before April 1 but that every effort would be made to regulate the call so as to enable college students to finish semesters for which they were enrolled Dec. 31.

The reservists will be assigned initially to Army Air Forces stations, going from there to selected colleges and universities for special courses.

Under the new draft plan, the armed services have agreed on a single set of physical standards for inductees. These were not announced, but officials said they were slightly higher than the Army's present ones. However, the Army will be allowed to take men it considers qualified even though they do not measure up to the joint standards.

The joint draft will operate in this manner:

Each service will tell National Selective Service Headquarters how many men it will need during February, for instance. Each state and local draft board then will be given a quota.

Point of Assignment

The men drafted will report to an induction station and an assignment board there will determine the service to which they will be assigned.

If fewer men are found physically fit than the total asked by all services, those available will be apportioned according to the need of each service.

For instance, suppose the Army asked for 80,000 men and the Navy asked for 20,000 for all three sea services. If only 80,000, or four-fifths of the total, met the physical requirements, the Army would be assigned 64,000 and the Navy 16,000.

Registrants under the draft may continue to apply for induction ahead of the time when they would normally be called and may indicate the service they prefer. Selective Service said they would be assigned to the preferred service "in so far as they are qualified and vacancies exist," but cautioned that local draft boards should not give any man "positive assurance" he would be inducted into the designated service.

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Unemployed Today Despite War Activity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Two coincidental but independent reports just made public here throw interesting light on a phenomena of the war boom, and serve to underline the value of one phase of present-day social security practices, unemployment insurance.

One report was by way of a review of public relief in Chicago, recounting the steady drop in the number so helped since 1936.

The other had to do with unemployment benefits, revealing that in spite of the war boom these payments have in some cases actually increased in recent months.

There is, in other words, unemployment today right in the face of this unprecedented activity, right in the face of a much publicized manpower shortage. The explanation of that lies in several fields, but it is significant in this analysis because of the way in which the situation is met.

Half a Million Helped

We have on one hand the encouraging but expected drop in the number of relief recipients. The high point in Chicago was in March, 1939, when the total number reached 278,000, a circumstance reflecting the long lag between loss of jobs during the depths of the depression from 1930 to 1934, and the need to ask for public relief. The relief lines then began to thin out, so that in December last year there were only 67,325 persons needing public aid.

During this five and a half year period about half a million persons were helped, at a total cost to the city of over $180,000,000.

On the other hand, then, we have the fact that throughout the nation there were, according to the U. S. Department of Labor, 61.1 per cent more persons receiving unemployment benefits in September, 1942, than in that month in 1941. The total paid out in Illinois was $3,137,335, which was next only to New York, which paid out $6,933,623. Michigan, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio, Missouri, Indiana and Wisconsin are some of the other industrial states whose compensation claims in September last year totaled $100,000,000 or more.

This unemployment in the midst of a labor shortage was due, it is explained, partly to shifts in occupation, but chiefly to the closing down of many mercantile establishments and some small manufacturers, and either inability to take other work through lack of skills, or location, or reluctance to accept other jobs due to fear of being frozen in an unwanted job.

Loads Eased

The point is, were there no unemployment compensation system, how many of those now drawing such benefits would be over swelling that public relief line? At least some of the 72,700 who received compensation benefits in Illinois in September would now be on public relief, it is believed, if this depression-born program had not been in operation.

Meanwhile the war manpower problem is having its effect in the field of public welfare in other ways. The American Public Welfare Association has just announced that with older people being accepted into industry and in jobs vacated by those going into war industry, state old-age pension loads are easing unmistakably. In Michigan, for example, more than 500 pensioners took jobs in September and October last year, thus removing their names, temporarily, from the old age assistance list.

Jobs are being found also for the handicapped. The Illinois Public Vocational Education Board has expanded its program of rehabilitation in recognition of increased opportunities for handicapped persons in war industries.

Queen's Dean of Women Astronomical President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Jan. 29 — Dr. A. Vibert Douglas, dean of women at Queen's University, Kingston, was elected president of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada general council at the recent annual meeting. She is the first woman to be elected to this office since the incorporation of the society more than 50 years ago.

Dr. A. E. Johns, professor of mathematics, McMaster University, Hamilton, and H. Boyd Brydon, Victoria, B. C., were elected vice-presidents. Dr. Frank S. Hogg of the David Dunlap Observatory, Richmond Hill, is the retiring president.

Living Cost Up 9 P. C. Over December, '41

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 29

Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, estimates that living costs climbed one-half of one per cent from mid-November to mid-December, bringing the general cost of living up 9 per cent above the pre-Pearl Harbor average.

During the month, she announced today, food costs climbed 1.2 per cent, but smaller increases were noted for housefurnishings, furniture, sheets, and men's clothing. Women's clothing declined slightly.

The rise in food costs was attributed mostly to seasonally higher prices for fruits and vegetables, and to somewhat higher egg and butter prices.

She commented that while meats were scarce in many communities, supplies of fresh fish and poultry "were said to be adequate."

A Chinese Aid

Wide World

Sallie in Uncle Sam's Alley

Sallie See Moi Choi, Honolulu-born Chinese girl, smiles as she operates a drill press in the B. F. McDonald plant at Los Angeles, helping America produce materials for a victory over Japan.

Navy Court Absolves Captain Of Troopship Sunk by Mines

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29 (AP)—Capt. Henry Nelson, skipper of the Liner President Coolidge which struck a mine and sank while being used as a troop ship in the South Pacific, disclosed in an interview that he had been given a Navy courtmartial and cleared in connection with the ship's loss.

Captain Nelson, speaking at his home here yesterday, said that if the ship had not been beached quickly "we would have lost at least 45 per cent of those aboard—she would have sunk in 20 minutes."

The vessel carried 4,000 troops when it sank somewhere in the Solomons Area and only four men were lost, according to announcements by the Navy and Secretary Knox last Dec. 15.

Captain Nelson said, however, that only two men, crew members, were found to have been lost when the final check-up was made. The Captain said, too, that his ship struck a second mine and that this blast was even more terrific than the first a few moments earlier. Earlier Navy announcements said merely that the ship "struck a mine."

The Captain disclosed that he was placed in protective custody along with his officers after the sinking. The Navy flew him to a South Pacific island, held the courtmartial and acquitted him of all blame, he said.

Captain's Explanation

The captain explained his ship's loss this way:

"We contacted two destroyers prior to the entry [into a South Pacific Harbor] where the ship struck the two mines. No information was given to us and no challenge was made by either of the two ships, and the first information was from a signal station in the harbor telling me to stop, that we were approaching danger.

"I in turn stopped the engines and backed the engines, but with the speed that we were carrying, we still went too far and we struck two mines. I immediately, with the speed we had left, headed the ship for the beach and ordered "Abandon ship," which was done and completed in 45 minutes by more than 4,000 personnel, for which there is only a loss of two crew members."

He said the Coolidge sailed from a West Coast port and was proceeding toward its second port of call when it sighted a destroyer and asked if it could provide any information.

"The answer was negative," the Captain said. "Later on, at a point which covered the Harbor, we spotted a ship. He challenged me. . . . We displayed our nationality and call letters. . . . Nothing further was said and I proceeded in through a certain channel, which I considered the proper channel—the one we should approach.

No Indication

"No one stopped me—no patrol—there was no indication of mine fields or any danger. We kept going.

"Just as we were about to enter the real harbor, a blinker message broadcast on a station ashore one word:

"'Stop.'"

The Captain reversed his engines, but the ship struck two mines within 30 seconds and sank in a little more than an hour. Immediately after the explosions, Captain Nelson headed his ship into a coral reef, thus keeping it afloat longer, he said.

The skipper, recalling the ship's last moments, said she rolled over "like a wounded deer that waits the final shot." "Milton McManus, my Chief Officer, and a few others of us, had stayed to the last. Finally, we jumped into the water. Three minutes later I watched that beautiful ship hit 90 degrees and gently lay over and slide out from sight."

OPA Finds War Aids Landlords

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Landlords in 13 war centers, the Office of Price Administration contends, are making more money thran three years ago in spite of governmental rent restrictions.

The agency made public results of a survey which indicated that, although landlords are no longer allowed to raise rents, except in certain cases, their income has grown considerably because apartments and houses stay rented more steadily, tenants pay their rents more regularly, less decorating and other competitive services are necessary, and war restrictions hold down other expenses.

The gain in income from these sources, OPA said, outweighed increased operation costs such as higher janitor wages, repair and maintenance costs, management expenses and real estate taxes.

In the 13 communities, apartment houses averaged 14 per cent higher "net operating income" than in 1939-40 and smaller rental structures (one to four-family houses) averaged 27 per cent more.

The survey included Portland, Maine; Holyoke, Mass.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Schnectady, N. Y.; Baltimore; Norfolk, Va.; Macon, Ga.; Mobile, Ala.; Cleveland; Chicago; Detroit, and Seattle and Tacoma, Wash.

Wisconsin Prison Break Frustrated

WAUPUN, Wis., Jan. 29 (AP)—Tower guards killed one man and wounded two others today to frustrate the attempted escape of four young convicts from the Wisconsin State Prison at Waupun.

The fourth man escaped injury and got over the 22-foot west wall but was tracked to a private garage four blocks from the penitentiary. Guards found him hiding under an automobile.

The convict killed was Frank Kopjar, who was serving three to 13 years for burglary, second offense.

Charles Bennett, serving from one to fifteen years for kidnaping and armed robbery, and Wendell Fowler, of Los Angeles, convicted in Milwaukee as an accessory before the fact of theft, were wounded.

Raymond Ramazini, serving one to 12 years for assault with intent to do great bodily harm, cleared the wall, but was recaptured.

U. S. Holds Foreign Trade Despite Lend-Lease Load

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—America's foreign trade, figured in direct cash exports, is maintaining its pre-war level despite the huge increase in shipments to Allied countries under Lend-Lease, the Department of Commerce announced today.

Total exports for the past year had a value approximately the same as the nation's total exports during the years immediately preceding the war.

In the same report, prepared by Henry Chalmers, Consultant on Commercial Policy for the Department, it is pointed out that while Germany and Japan are united politically and ideologically in their hostility to the Allies, they remain isolated from each other commercially. Mr. Chalmers says that they have "achieved no significant connections either militarily or commercially."

The Axis commercial world, according to the review, has come to consist of two quite isolated regions almost entirely cut off from each other and from the rest of the world.

Outside of the two axis-controlled regions, on the other hand, most international trade routes have been kept substantially open by the British and American Navies, despite heavy sinkings. These routes now allow active trading among the United States, most of the British Empire, Latin America, most of Africa, and the Near and Middle East up to Burma, with substantial shipments being delivered to Russia, by several routes, and limited supplies to China.

Trade among the non-Axis countries has been limited mainly by the shortage of certain essential commodities and of shipping. However, two important governmental decisions taken during 1942, Mr. Chalmers points out, have profoundly affected the movement of commoddities between them. These were:

"The huge enlargement of lend-lease operations by the United States, after its active entry into the war; and the arrangements for the pooling of economic as well as military resources on the part of the British and American Governments and, in some measure, also on the part of others of the United Nations."

In connection with both these policies, the urgency of need of the various countries in relation to the war program, rather than capacity to make current payment, grew in prominence as the determinant in the allocations of available supplies of essential products.

Contrasting the pooling programs among the Axis and Allied Groups of countries, Mr. Chalmers calls attention to the fact that among the latter it is "distinctly voluntary," and represents "a giving as well as a getting" on the part of the United States and, in a measure, of the other participating allies.

"Moreover, he points out, "the program for mobilizing more intensively the strategic materials and other essential products from the neutral countries, and from those not actively engaged in the war, definitely involved a counter-undertaking to endeavor to supply those countries with their essential import requirements, so far as the naturally prior claims of the military programs allow."

With respect to American foreign trade, Mr. Chalmers says that "understandingly these exports have differed considerably from the normal, both in the relative importance of the various lines of goods and of the different destinations. On the whole, however, the goods shipped abroad under Lend-Lease have apparently represented mainly additions to the cash value of past trade, rather than its replacement."

He points out that even of the products that were exported from the United States during the year for the account of foreign governments, other than purely military equipment—whether against cash purchases or under Lend-Lease—a large proportion has moved through private channels. The bulk of them "has continued to be procured from the usual commercial producers, although often indirectly, and to move largely through private channels at this end, and through established importing and distributing firms in the countries of destination."

Hoover Declares U. S. Needs New Front—One of Decency

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—America needs a new kind of front—a "decency front," former President Hoover said yesterday.

"We hear a lot of talk about various fronts—popular fronts, democratic fronts, Republican fronts, Communist fronts, all sorts of fronts," he said. "I often wonder whether we don't need a new front which has no ideological background, but which might be called the front of decency."

Mr. Hoover addressed officials at a Brooklyn meeting of the Boys' Clubs of America, of which he is Chairman of the Board.

He estimated that a half-a million boys who were members of boys' clubs have gone into the Army and Navy, and others were entering military service daily as they become of age. A club in Massachusetts had 700 members drafted, he said, representing almost 100 per cent physical competence, compared with the average nation-wide figure of 40 per cent rejected for physical disabilities.

"The very nature of their association with the club makes individualists of the boys," Mr. Hoover declared, describing the clubs as excellent training grounds for democracy.

Scrapping Book Plates Opposed by Noyes

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 29 (AP)—As an Englishman, Alfred Noyes, the poet, says he has no right to criticize American practices, but—

"As a writer perhaps I may do the case of the American regulation requiring the scrapping of plates from which American books are printed. These plates are made of copper alloy, needed in the war, and the order applies to plates from which no edition has been printed for three years.

"In England we have done many stupid things in the heat of the war, but we do not happen to have done this. It may have calamitous effect upon the thought of future generations.

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SECOND FLOOR

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Women's Activities: D. A. R. Aids Bonds

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, have already bought well over $3,000,000 of war bonds, and they expect to go far beyond their $5,000,000 goal, according to Mrs. William H. Pouch, of New York, President General.

Mrs. Pouch who is the guest of the Massachusetts D. A. R. today, commended the work of Mrs. William Russell Magna, Past President General, who is in charge of the national bond sales, and who declares the organization is well on its way to buying $10,000,000 worth.

Mrs. Magna, Massachusetts State Chairman of Motion Pictures, Red Cross and National Defense, reported that Massachusetts alone had to its credit to date, $1,078,229 in war stamps and bonds.

Praising the work of the Waves, Waacs, and Spars, Mrs. Pouch also spoke of the importance of women keeping up the homes and taking care of the children of the nation. She hopes this responsibility will not be lost sight of in the more glamorous work of the armed services.

Before she became President General, Mrs. Pouch was National President of the Children of the American Revolution, and had been consistently interested in the expansion of the D. A. R. schools in the southern mountains and in the D. A. R.'s program of approved schools throughout the country.

Mrs. Pouch reported that the National Society is continuing with its regular program of support for these schools in addition to its many war activities. Tamassee, the D. A. R. school in South Carolina, had 36 men in service the last time she was there, she said, and one of the boys from the Kate Duncan Smith School in Grant, Ala., had received a citation for bravery from the King of England.

The continuation of local D. A. R. meetings is essential to the war effort, in the opinion of Mrs. Pouch. The interchange of ideas that comes from women getting together and discussing their activities, stimulates their interest in war work and in buying stamps and bonds, she feels. Practically every meeting is geared to the war program in some way, she said.

The D. A. R.'s hospitality committees all over the country have proved a great success in entertaining men in the service, according to the President General.

A mother in Oklahoma, for instance, whose son is stationed in Massachusetts, may notify the Massachusetts Regent and the Hospitality Committee in his area will see that he is invited to the homes of D. A. R. members.

Mrs. Pouch came to Boston to attend the formal presentation by the Massachusetts D. A. R. of its blood plasma unit to the Boston Red Cross. The presentation was made at Red Cross headquarters this morning by Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, State Regent. A reception and luncheon in honor of Mrs. Pouch was given at the Algonquin Club.

© Bachrach

D. A. R. Officials

Top: Mrs. William H. Pouch of New York, President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, who is the guest of the Massachusetts D. A. R. today. Below: Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, Regent of the Massachusetts Society.

It's Good for Crowd —Shrimp 'Gumoozle'

Editor's Note: There will be published each Friday in this column a recipe for the use of foods we are being encouraged to include on our menus. The recipes are being supplied through the co-operation of Mrs. Fred Y. Marshall, of Milton, Chairman of the American Home Department of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Today's recipes are given by Mrs. Charles E. England, member of the Old and New Club of Malden and of the American Home Department of the State Federation. The first one, which is a favorite in her family, bears the name her children gave it. She says it is a good dish to serve a crowd. The second recipe is taken from a cookbook compiled by the Malden Hospital Ladies Aid, of which she is a past president.

Shrimp Gumoozle

1 large onion, chopped fine
1 cup cooked rice
1 cup cream
½ cup tomato catsup
1 6½-ounce can shrimp —cut shrimps in two

Cook onion in cream in top of double boiler until tender. Then add shrimp and rice and heat through. Just before serving, stir in catsup. Serve on crackers or toast. Serves 4.

Baked Haddock With Cheese Sauce

3 pounds whole haddock (or 1½ pounds haddock filets)
1 tablespoon butter
1 tablespoon cornstarch
½ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon mustard
½ cup cream
½ pound soft mild cheese, cut up
Dash cayenne pepper

Have haddock split, boned, skinned. Place in baking pan. Pour over it rarebit sauce made as follows: Melt butter, add cornstarch and seasoning. Then add cream, stirring constantly. Cook 2 minutes. Add cheese and stir until melted. Pour over fish and bake 30 minutes in moderate oven.

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JORDAN MARSH—SEVENTH FLOOR—ANNEX

BOSTON

Miss Skinner 'Information Please' Guest

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Dr. Frank Black conducts the Cities Service Concert in "Los Toros" from Lacombe's "La Feria Suite." The program continues with music by Gershwin, Arthur Schwartz, and Hoagy Carmichael, sung by Lucille Manners, soprano; Ross Graham, baritone, and the chorus, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Cornelia Otis Skinner and Emily Kimbrough are guests on Information Please, NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

Two NBC programs change their times tonight. Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou, formerly heard at 7:30 p. m. will henceforth be heard on NBC-WBZ, 10 p. m.; People Are Funny, Quiz program, conducted by Art Baker, formerly heard at that hour, will now be heard at 9:30 p. m.

Saturday

President Roosevelt speaks to the nation on the four major networks tonight, during a special hour-long program entitled "America Salutes the President's Birthday," CBS-WEEI; BLUE-WHDH; NBC-WBZ, WBS-WNAC and WMEX, 11:15 p. m. Included in the entertainment is a dramtis montage on the "Four Freedoms" written, produced, and directed by Norman Corwin. Among the entertainers are Bob Hope and other Hollywood stars; Sammy Kaye and his Orchestra; Great Lakes Naval Training Choir; Sergeant Gene Autry and the Melody Ranch group; U. S. Air Corps Orchestra; WAAC Band and Octet; Artie Shaw's Orchestra. Capt. Christy Mathewson, son of the baseball pitcher, will be interviewed and a group of Chinese cadets he is instructing at Luke Field, Phoenix, Ariz., will send their greetings in Chinese. Clifton Fadiman is master of ceremonies.

Earlier Salutes to the President begin at 10:45 a. m., NBC-WBZ, with Morgan Beatty interviewing U. S. privates and officers. Bob Trout interviews American soldiers in North Africa, CBS-WEEI, 4:15 p. m. American forces in Great Britain send their greetings, with Leslie Howard as master-of-ceremonies, BLUE-WHDH, 10:15 p. m.

The Metropolitan Opera Company presents Gounod's "Faust" with Raoul Jobin as Faust; Licia Albanese as Marguerite; Ezio Pinza as Mephistopheles; with John Charles Thomas, Wilfred Engelman and Lucielle Browning in other roles. Sir Thomas Beecham is conductor, BLUE-WHDH, 2 p. m.

Dr. Artur Rodzinski conducts the Cleveland Orchestra in the first radio performance of Béla Bartók's Violin Concerto, with Tossi Spivakowski, Concertmaster of the Orchestra, as violin soloist; CBS-WEEI, 5 p. m.

Georg Szell is guest conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, playing Schubert's Symphony No. 7 in C Major, BLUE-WHDH, 8:15 p. m.

Dr. Frank Black's Musical Matinee opens with Mendelssohn's Fingal's Cave Overture. The concert continues with Bizet's "L'Arlésienne Suite No. 2," Miss Ellabelle Davis, soprano, is soloist. The program closes with Moszkowski's "Malaguena," NBC-WBZ, 2 p. m.

Chicago Theater of the Air presents Victor Herbert's "Sweethearts" with Marion Claire, Virginia Haskins, Felix Knight and Earl Wilkie singing the leading roles, MBS-WNAC, 9 p. m.

John G. Winant, U. S. Ambassador to Great Britain, and Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan speak on "The University's Wartime Job," in a radiocast of the Commencement Exercises from Princeton University, CBS-WEEI, 2:15 p. m.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—The War on Land. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLG6, 15.23 meg. 19.6 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Workers' Playtime. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—World Affairs: Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—English Comments. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m; VLQ5, 9.68 meg., 41 m.
Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—10:40 p. m.—Daily Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—The English Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Spanish Comedy. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Pennies Swell United War Fund

R. J. Keller

Brownie Echoes Donate Coppers Collected as Due

Shirley Spencer, left, and Natalie Wyatt, center, present General Chairman Charles C. Cabot of the Greater Boston United War Fund with 100 pennies collected from the weekly dues of Brownie Echoes, Troop 35, of Medford Hillside. Their contribution is earmarked, "to help one little child have orange juice and milk for one week."

Libraries Charged With Task Of Nurturing Cultural Trend

The mechanical progress of the world has raced ahead of the spiritual progress, otherwise we should not have had a war in which our modern inventions have been all turned to destruction, Mrs. Frances Clarke Sayres, Superintendent of Work With Children for the New York Public Library, told the Massachusetts Library Association at its winter meeting yesterday in the Statler Hotel. In the face of this fact, she said, it is the responsibility of the libraries to maintain and spread an interest in great art and literature, which feed the spirit of man.

This year's output of books for children has been exceptionally fine, said Mrs. Sayres later in an interview. They are a credit to the publishers. In the field of children's books, there has been, for many years, concern for giving the children a broader concept of their relations with others. This concept, Mrs. Sayres believes, will bear good fruit in the postwar world, when we shall find ourselves closer than ever before to the peoples of other lands.

"Press-a-Button Age"

The "press-a-button age" in which we live puts us in danger of losing the sense of wonder about what is back of the button that makes it work, in Mrs. Sayres' opinion. This sense of wonder and seeking for an explanation of things found a folk expression in the fairy tale, she said. It should not be lost in an attitude of taking things for granted, and she believes it will not be if such imaginative literature for children as the past year has produced continues to be written.

The Library Association passed a resolution yesterday, urging the approval by the Governor and the Legislature of the appropriation of funds asked from the Commonwealth by the Board of Free Public Library Commissioners to continue the operation of the three bookmobiles previously operated under Federal funds. The Association which was the original donor of one of the three bookmobiles, points out the importance of this service in rural areas and in newly-developed military areas.

Technical Books Theme

On yesterday's program with Mrs. Sayres was Romana Javitz, Superintendent of the Picture Collection of the New York Public Library. In the afternoon, John McKenzie Cory, Chief of the Library Liaison Unit of the Office of War Information in Washington, spoke on "How Libraries Can Help in Wartime." Other speakers were Freeman Lewis, Editor of the New Home Library of the Garden City Publishing Company, which is a series of integrated books designed for self-education, and Pennington Haile, of the Commission to Study Organization of Peace.

Block-Mother Plan Is Parent-Teacher Wartime Project

Block mothers corresponding to the block wardens of the Office of Civilian Defense were described yesterday by Mrs. Clifford Thompson, Regional Vice-President of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. Mrs. Thompson, whose home is in Wallingford, Conn., spoke at the afternoon session of the midwinter conference of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association at the Hotel Vendome.

The block-mother plan, as worked out by Mrs. William Kletzer, National President, is one of the PTA's war emergency projects. It is already in effect in a number of communities in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, according to Mrs. Thompson. It is concerned only with the care of children and should not be confused with the OCD warden plan, although it is set up in co-operation with the local Civilian Defense Council, she said. Its aim is to reach every home and protect every child in case of war emergency.

Plans must be discussed with the Local Defense Council before a block-mother system can be put in operation in any community. No house can be identified as a "Block Mother" home without the approval of the Sector Warden of the OCD, Mrs. Thompson explained. A variety of stickers emblems, and pennants are being utilized in different communities to designate the homes in the same manner that Warden's Posts are identified.

The aim is to have two or more block mothers for each block. They must be responsible, reliable women, preferably with small children of their own. In case of a daytime alert their homes are open for children whose parents are away. These mothers keep all homes in their block informed of developments concerning the welfare of children and call discussion groups together. They receive their training and instructions from the War Activities Committee of their local PTA.

Through this corps of mothers, according to Mrs. Thompson, emergency work for children can be carried out quickly and efficiently. The corps also facilitates the planning of substitutes for certain services that will be curtailed because of transportation difficulties. Recreation projects for older children, supervision of younger children, and the pooling of resources and equipment for the protection of children can all be achieved by parent-teacher association working through the block mothers' corps.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p. m.—South American Soiree.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Day Dreams.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—March of Mercy.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Concert Gems.
6:00 p. m.—News; Charles Dant's Orch.
6:15 p. m.—Melodic Strings; News.
6:30 p. m.—Random Notes.
6:45 p. m.—OWI Program.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Neighborhood Call.
7:45 p. m.—Ted Fiorito's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

2:30 p. m.—Philadelphia Orchestra; Eugene Ormandy, conductor.
3:25 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—News; Affairs of Tom, Dick, and Harry; Variety Show.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:15 p. m.—Milt Herth's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—The Willard Quartet.
8:30 p. m.—"The Cisco Kid," drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Double or Nothing," Walter Compton, mc.
10:00 p. m.—Network Sports.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Music Without Words"; Orchestra.

Complaint Filed In Wage Violation

Charging the Consolidated Rendering Company of Boston with failure to pay employees overtime for working more than 40 hours a week, the Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor yesterday filed a petition in the United States District Court at Boston to enjoin the company from further alleged violation of the Federal law.

The company is described in the complaint as a Maine corporation employing 986 workers in various states with its principal offices in Boston.

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Jan. 31

10:45 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program For Sunday, Jan. 31

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Drifts Fail To Stem Fund Drive Efforts

Pushing their way through deep snow drifts and weathering wintry blasts, Greater Boston United War Fund volunteer workers in 49 cities and towns of the area today carried on solicitations with the determination to carry contributions toward the $7,800,000 goal past the half-way mark before the week end.

General Chairman Charles C. Cabot estimated early today that the total has now reached $3,400,000.

Guests at today's luncheon, which was designated as "United Nations Day," were Chief Boatswain's Mate Hunter Wood and Warrant Machinist James D. Fox, both of the U. S. Coast Guard. Both recently returned from active service—Mr. Wood from North Africa, and Mr. Fox from the Solomons—and they described landing operations from American forces under enemy fire. Mr. Wood, a marine artist in civilian life, was in command of a landing boat at Algiers, while Mr. Fox commanded a landing vessel at Guadalcanal.

Edward Everett Horton, popular stage and screen comedian, also was a guest at the luncheon. J. Wells Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, was the chief speaker.

Tribute to Work

A sincere tribute to the work of Fund agencies was received at headquarters today, accompanied by a contribution. The letter came from Philip E. Sage, Secretary of Brotherhood Temple Ohabei Shalom in Brookline.

He wrote: "Please accept the enclosed as a contribution to the wonderful work your organization is doing for the community. Not only are you relieving distress, but you are making the public realize that all agencies and groups, regardless of their history and background, are aiming for the same goal. May your present campaign prove a great success."

A former Back Bay man, Charles Colby, now a "buck" private in Uncle Sam's Army, sent a contribution of $100, the equivalent of two months' pay. Mr. Colby, a selectee, also sent best wishes for the success of the campaign.

At noon today, a rally was held by military and civilian workers at the Boston Army Base. Stage, radio, and screen stars, including Ilona Massey and Milton Berle of the Ziegfeld Follies, Ruth Owens, Mutual Network singer, and Edward Everett Horton, appeared. David Y. Ross, of the State War Transportation Board and member of the United War Fund speakers bureau, addressed the rally.

New Contributions

Individual contributions of $500 and over received at headquarters today included:

$6,000—Anonymous (5).
$2,500—Mr. and Mrs. Morris F. LaCroix.
$2,400—Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Spencer Jr.
$2,000—Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Frost; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hunnewell; Leo J. Jolles; Warren Motley; Mrs. Charles Goddard Weld.
$1,800—Anonymous (2).
$1,500—Sigmund Leve.
$1,200—Anonymous (5).
$1,100—Mrs. and Mrs. William Phillips.
$1,000—Harris Fahnstock, Jr.; Hobart W. Winkley.
$950—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Narcus.
$850—Lieut. and Mrs. John L. Grandin, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Thacher.
$800—Anonymous (2); Miss Florence E. Tower.
$750—Anonymous; Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Wentworth.
$650—Mrs. Frank Lowell Kennedy.
$600—Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Prouty.
$500—Anonymous (5); William G. Russell Allen; Mrs. Richard M. Cameron; Gorham Dana; Miss Alice M. Davenport; Mr. and Mrs. Stanley G. H. Fitch; Mrs. George J. Hill; Thomas Pappas; Mrs. Andrew N. Winslow, Jr.

Contributions of $500 and over from companies included

$6,000—Boston Insurance Company.
$2,800—Hollingsworth & Whitney Company.
$2,000—Old Colony Insurance Co.; S. D. Warren Company.
$1,675—The Eastern Company.
$1,500—Carter's Ink Co.
$1,125—Variety Club of Boston.
$1,000—Boston Manufacturers Mutual Fire Insurance Company; Eastern Racing Association, Inc.; Roy B. Rendle & Company, Inc.; Stone & Forsyth Co.
$785—Carter, Rice & Company, Corporation.
$750—Armour & Company; Boston Sausage & Provision Co., Inc.
$740—Price Bros.
$700—F. S. Payne Co.
$600—Boston Drug & Beverage Corp.; Storrs & Bement Company.
$500—The Arundel Corporation; Baird & Bartlett Company; Bay State Dredging & Contracting Company; D. F. Munroe Company; T. Noonan & Sons Company; North Atlantic Dredging Company; Northeastern Liquor Corporation; Rand Avery-Gordon Taylor, Inc.; Roslindale Manufacturing Co., Inc.; Seagrams Distillers Corp, of Mass.; United States Trust Company.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Jan. 30
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	**Philadelphia Orchestra**	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	**Orchestra; Shady Valley**	Popular songs
3:30	'Hollywood'; 'Post'	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Pepper Young's Family"	Shady Valley Folks	Limerick Market
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Rolfe, songs	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	Limerick Market
4:00	News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"	News; Affairs of Tom,	Les Brown's Orchestra
4:15	Across the Caribbean	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Dick and Harry: variety	Freddie Martin's Orch.
4:30	Men Make the Navy	Army-Navy "E" Award	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	show with Bob Trend-	Barry Wood, songs
4:45	Mountain Music	Army-Navy "E" Award	"Young Widder Brown"	ler's Orchestra	Erskine Butterfield's Or.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
5:15	Date Book; Follies	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill"	"Superman": sketch	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	Ben Bernie: music	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	News comments	Newscast	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Dinner Music
6:15	'Today at Duncans'	Terry O'Toole, songs	The Answer Man	Press Roundup; Sports	Sportscast
6:30	Walt Cassell's Songs	Terry O'Toole, songs	Sports Digest; Music	News from Abroad	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	"Seth's Village Canteen"	Lowell Thomas	Music: Air Raid; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	**'Our Secret Weapon'**	Sammy Dale's Orchestra	News of the World	Milt Herth's Orchestra	News; Air Raid News
7:30	'Easy Aces': comedy	"The Lone Ranger":	Network Program	Concert Album	Navy Yard Show
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama	western drama	Network; Col. H. Storke	John Barry, comment	Navy Yard Show
8:00	**Kate Smith Hour:**	Earl Godwin, news	**Lucille Manners; Ross**	"Sizing Up the News"	Park Street Church
8:15	**drama; guests**	Dinah Shore, in person	**Graham; F. Black's Or.**	The Willard Quartet	Services
8:30	"Adventures of the	"Meet Your Navy": mu-	**"Information Please!":**	The 'Cisco-Kid": drama	Park Street Church
8:45	Thin Man"; News	sical variety show	**Clifton Fadiman, m. c.**	"The 'Cisco-Kid": drama	Excursions in Science
9:00	**"Playhouse": drama**	"Gangbusters": sketch	"Waltz Time": Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news	**Classical Album: Sonatas**
9:15	**"Playhouse": drama**	"Gangbusters": sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	**for Violin and Harpsi-**
9:30	"That Brewster	Skinnay Ennis' Orch.	"People Are Funny":	Double or Nothing: quiz	**chord by Bach**
9:45	Boy": serial	Orchestra; Talk	Quiz show; guests	show: W. Compton, m. c.	**Classical Album**
10:00	"Caravan": Lanny	**John Gunther, news**	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Network Sports	News; Defense Inform't'n
10:15	Ross: Georgia	Gracie Fields, songs	Lou: music; guest	Network Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Gibbs: H. Shriner	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	World's Most Honored	Network Sports	Sammy Kaye's Orch.
10:45	News: World War II	Men, Machines, Victory	Music: M. Piastro, con.	Network Sports	Treasury Star Parade
11:00	News: Cecil Brown	Red Norvo's Orchestra	News; Defense Reporter	News Service	**President's Birthday Ball**
11:15	Rideout: Talk; Orch.	Newscast	'What Can I Do?': drama	Dance Orchestra	**From Boston Garden**
11:30	Chick Floyd's Or-	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"Music Without Words":	**President's Birthday Ball**
11:45	chestra	Sportscast: News	Music You Want	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	**From Boston Garden**

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Air Raid; Organ Melodies	
7:15	"Hit the Deck"	Newscast	Music; News	News Service	
7:30	Music; News	Religious program	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta": music	
7:45	News; War summ'ry	Religious program; News	News	"Good Morning": talk	
8:00	News of the World	Tune Up Time	Musical Clock	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Rise 'n' Shine: music	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore: Variety	Music of Many Lands	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss Interviews	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss Interviews	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	"Breakfast Club"	News; Music	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Music; 590 Presents	"Breakfast Club"	Musical program; News	All Hail to You!	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Treasury Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Spotlight Revue"	Studio speaker
9:45	Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00	**"Youth on Parade":**	Legion Auxiliary talk	NBC String Quartet	News Service	Musical program
10:15	**music; drama**	Air Express Music	NBC String Quartet	Rainbow H'se: B. Emery	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Army Relief Fund	Fishermen's Program	Four-H Club Program	juvenile talent program	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Hillbilly Champions	Fishermen's Program	**"Greetings to President"**	Clemons' Rodeo Rangers	Mason
11:00	News; Red Cross	"The Servicemen's Hop"	Dramatization	Studio speaker	Adele Bailey, stories
11:15	Talk; Garden Clinic	"The Servicemen's Hop"	Dramatization	**You Want to Be a Wave?**	Musical program
11:30	"Let's Pretend" by	Memory Lane: Music	Coast Guard on Parade	U. S. Army Band	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45	Nila Mack: drama	Memory Lane: Music	Coast Guard on Parade	U. S. Army Band	News report
12:00	**Theater of Today:**	News Service	News; Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	**Monitor Views the News**
12:15	**Aline MacMahon**	Bond Wagon Quiz	Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	Man on the Farm; News	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	wood": drama	Hour: talk; music	Dave Rose's Or.; drama	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	**Country Journal**	Air Express Music	Joseph Gallicchio's Or.:	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	**Country Journal**	Consumer talk	Marimba; songs; strings	Coast Guard on Guard	Italian Melodies
1:30	News Service	"Lone Star Ramblers"	All Out for Victory	Macalester College Choir	Parade of Bands
1:45	Radio Bulletin	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Macalester College Choir	Parade of Bands
2:00	News; John G. Wi-	**Metropolitan Opera:**	**"Musical Matinee": Dr.**	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	nant; Jos. C. Grew	**Gounod's "Faust";**	**Frank Black, conductor**	Lani McIntire's Orch.	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	Spirit of '43	**Raoul Jobin; Licia**	**"Musical Matinee"**	Mutual Goes Calling	Light Classics; Music
2:45	Spirit of '43	**Albenese; Ezio Pinza;**	"The Family at War": dr.	Mutual Goes Calling	News Service
3:00	Talk; United Stand	**John Charles Thomas;**	Army-Navy "E" Award	Concert Orchestra	Hawaiian Music
3:15	United We Stand	**Wilfred Engelman; Lu-**	Army-Navy "E" Award	Concert Orchestra	Popular songs
3:30	Hello from Hawaii	**celle Browning; Sir**	News; Orchestra	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Hello from Hawaii	**Thomas Beecham, cond.**	Charles Dant's Orchestra	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	**Joseph C. Harsch**	**Metropolitan Opera:**	James Landis, OCD, talk	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Harry James's Orch.
4:15	Report from London	Gounod's "Faust"	Matinee in Rhythm	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Woody Herman's Orch.
4:30	"Calling Pan-Amer-	**Metropolitan Opera:**	Music of the Americas	Sports program	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.
4:45	ica"	Gounod's "Faust"	Music of the Americas	Sports program	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
5:00	**Cleveland Orchestra,**	**Metropolitan Opera:**	Dramatic sketch	Navy Bulletin Board:	Russ Morgan's Orchestra
5:15	**Artur Rodzinski,**	"Faust"; Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	with Glen Gray's Or-	Glen Miller's Orchestra
5:30	**conductor**	Joe Rines's Orchestra	Beverly Mahr, songs	chestra; songs	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
5:45	**Cleveland Orchestra**	Mass. Fed. Music Clubs	Adventures in Research	Navy Bulletin Board	News reports
6:00	News comments	Newscast; Income Taxes	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Dinner Music
6:15	Song Shop	Dinner Concert	Dinner Music	Press Roundup; Music	Sports; Russian Relief
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Message of Israel	Sports; Mrs. Tobin, Int.	Music; Air Raid; Music	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Message of Israel	News Service	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	Abe Lyman's Orch.;	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Noah Webster Says: quiz	Carlos Molina's Orch.	"March to Victory"
7:15	songs; comedy	Sammy Dale's Orchestra	show; H. McQuarrie	Carlos Molina's Orch.	News Service
7:30	Bob Hawk: "Thanks	Mystery Drama	Ellery Queen: detective	Milt Herth's Orchestra	Interview: Rich. Salinger
7:45	to the Yanks"	Mystery Drama	dramatization; guests	Talk; Arthur Ravel's Or.	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news	"Abie's Irish Rose":	**American Eagle Club in**	Ann Nigro, pianist
8:15	Crumit quiz	**Boston Symphony Orch.:**	comedy serial	**London: variety show**	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	Hobby Lobby	**George Szell, conductor**	"Truth or Consequences":	"This Is the Hour":	Uncle Bill: talk
8:45	Hobby Lobby; News	**Boston Symphony Orch.:**	quiz program	orchestra; songs	Uncle Bill: talk
9:00	"Your Hit Parade":	**George Szell, conductor**	National Barn Dance:	**Chicago Theater: Marion**	**Classical Album: Boro-**
9:15	Mark Warnow's	**Edward Tomlinson, news**	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	**Clair; Virginia Haskins;**	**dini: Prince Igor, dances**
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	[illegible]ce Heidt's Orch.	"Can You Top This?":	**Felix Knight; Earl Wil-**	**of Polovetzki Maidens**
9:45	"Saturday Night	Orchestra; songs	comedy quiz	**kie: Orch.; speaker**	Classical Album: Olym-
10:00	Serenade": music	John Gunther, news	Sports Newsreel; guest	John B. Hughes, news	pics-Ball'ore Coastguard
10:15	Soldiers With	"Salute to President":	Dick Powell, songs	"Saturday Night Bond	Hockey Game; News
10:30	Wings: band; g'sts	Var. Show; L. Howard	Eyes-Ears of Air Force	Wagon": dr.; orch.; tlks	Dick Robertson's Orch.
10:45	News; World War II	Fishermen's Program	Dance music	Dance orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:00	News: Major Eliot	Red Norvo's Orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
11:15	**Pres. Roosevelt: Sa-**	**Pres. Roosevelt: "Salute**	**Pres. Roosevelt: "Salute**	**Pres. Roosevelt: "Salute**	**Pres. Roosevelt: "Salute**
11:30	**lute: Variety Pgm.;**	**to President": Variety**	**to President": Variety**	**to President": Variety**	**to President": Variety**
11:45	**Clifton Fadiman**	**Show; Clifton Fadiman.**	**Show; Clifton Fadiman.**	**Show; Clifton Fadiman.**	**Show; Clifton Fadiman.**

UPTOWN
Shopping Guide
Back Bay Section of Boston

66 YEARS OF SHOE-MAKING EXPERIENCE IN
Douglas Shoes
191 Massachusetts Ave.
Opposite Christian Science Publishing House
Open Evenings

We carry a complete line of the fine
MONARCH
Products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
MARLBORO MARKET
High Grade Meats and Poultry
Groceries—Fruits—Vegetables
45 Mass. Ave., Cor. Marlboro St. Ken. 6634

SHOP and SAVE at This MODERN MARKET
Meats—Fish—Groceries
Fruits—Vegetables
HUTCHINSON'S
284 Mass. Ave., cor. Falmouth St.
Free Delivery KEN. 6573

Tobin Assures Boston's Needy Of 6-Cent Milk

Assurance of a continuation of six-cent milk for Boston's needy came from Mayor Maurice J. Tobin last night, who announced that a new system of distribution will be put into operation next Monday morning as a result of arrangements just completed between City and Federal Government officials.

As a result of the negotiations there will be no interruption in the sale of milk at a price of six cents a quart to about 12,000 families in needy circumstances. But, instead of obtaining their milk at specially designated distribution stations, as has been the case, deserving families, beginning on Monday, may purchase it at retail stores and pay for it with coupons purchased by them at the Food Stamp offices.

Books of Coupons

These coupons, each good for the purchase of a quart of milk, will be sold for six cents each in books of 15 and 30. The number of books which a family may buy in a month will be determined by the amount of milk allotted to the family in the past.

Representatives of the Department of Agriculture and the State Department of Public Welfare met yesterday with City Welfare authorities to work out the final details of the new system.

All arrangements with the wholesale milk dealers and the retail stores are being made through officials of the Department of Agriculture and the Food Distribution Administration.

Boston Welfare authorities will certify those eligible for the low-priced milk, and will state the number of stamps to which they are entitled. Families who may obtain this six-cent milk include those now receiving welfare relief, soldiers' relief, old-age assistance, and mothers' aid. Work Projects Administration workers, whose incomes do not exceed a certain limit, and other families whose need is certified by private agencies, also may participate in the benefits of the plan.

Dealers' Economy Program

The present system of distributing surplus milk at special stations will be discontinued tomorrow.

Meantime, more than 80 members of the New England Milk Dealers' Association, meeting yesterday at the Hotel Lenox, voted to co-operate fully with the Administration's program to effect economies in milk marketing, ordered recently by James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization, and Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard. The meeting was presided over by William Jackson, Superintendent of the Waveney Farm, Framingham.

The new program, also effective on Monday, is designed to conserve materials, manpower, avoid rationing, and to maintain milk production and retail prices.

At the same time, a group of producer-dealers met with Samuel W. Tator, Boston Milk Market Administrator, to discuss the new program. They were asked to form a committee among their members to investigate their own particular problems, and to report later to a committee which would represent milk dealers of all classifications.

Boston Bookbuilders

Modern printing and book designing standards, in their relation to the history of the art, are to be discussed by Prof. Ray Nash of Dartmouth before a meeting of the Boston Bookbuilders, Tuesday, Feb. 2, at Schrafft's West Street Restaurant. Professor Nash is to be introduced by George F. Trenholm, type designer and consultant to Intertype Corporation. Robert F. Thompson, chairman of the Bookbuilders, will preside.

Boston Area Bombardiers

Graduates of West Texas Schools

1—Henry G. Prussman, Brighton; 2—Robert C. Donovan, Arlington; 3—Ernest K. Sparre, North Cambridge; 4—Francis G. Bulger, Roslindale; 5—James J. Duston, Roslindale; 6—John R. Mooney, Watertown.

15 Bay State Boys Graduate From the Bombardier Schools

War Activities in New England

Three record-breaking classes of Army Air Force bombardiers that graduated yesterday in the West Texas "Bombardier Triangle" included 15 new second lieutenants from Massachusetts.

The simultaneous ceremonies at three schools completed three months of training over target areas approximately the area of Germany, the Army announced. It was the fourteenth class at Midland, and the third for Big Spring and San Angelo, comprising the triangle.

Much of the practice bombing is now conducted from actual combat aircraft such as the sleek and speedy Vega Venturas, extensively used by the British in raids on Nazi bases, the Army pointed out.

"Synthetic" training devices of all kinds entered into the schooling. Among such eqiupments are mechanisms which score bomb hits through the medium of sound waves, enabling almost instantaneous tabulation of practice results. Another is a motion-picture apparatus which enables a bombardier to aim his bombsight at enemy targets without leaving the ground. A third is a unique 12-foot "high chair" of steel tubes which simulates actual flight conditions and permits the student to aim at moving targets.

Those from Massachusetts included: Arlington, Robert C. Donovan; Brighton, Henry G. Prussman; Lowell, Edward A. Barry; Mansfield, Charles H. O'Malley; Marlboro, Albert J. Algosi; Northampton, James D. Wilmot; North Cambridge, Ernest K. Sparre; Peabody, Stephen P. Krolinsky; Roslindale, Francis G. Bulger and James J. Duston; Springfield, Henry L. Mastroianni; Wakefield, Harding R. Randlett; Watertown, John R. Mooney; West Duxbury, Philip O. Swanson; and Worcester, Benjamin P. Sibley.

Relief Meeting

Army Emergency Relief Officers from all over New England are conferring today at the First Service Command headquarters to discuss problems such as the delay in allotments to dependents and to meet the Command's new A. E. R. Director, Col. Robert Edward Roth, Jr.

Already A. E. R. has pinch-hit for allotments throughout New England, pending arrival of the soldier's payment to his family. Any soldier's family having a financial problem should ask for A. E. R. help through the nearest Army post or Red Cross office, it is stressed.

The special officers are being welcomed today by Col. Robert L. Collins, director of the F. S. C. Administrative Division, and immediate superior to Colonel Roth.

The actual administrative head of the Command's relief program is Major Francis W. Cronan, who spends full time on the assignment.

One of his principal aides is Harold M. Shore, Red Cross Field Director, who is stationed at the headquarters to direct Red Cross assistance in investigating A. E. R. cases.

Franklin Exercise

At Franklin Technical Institute tonight, the third group of United States Coast Guard will receive certificates for work in such fields as electricity, drafting, ship design, chemistry, and pharmacy. Some certificates are for evening courses, and some for day courses spreading over two years.

Maritime Awards

Blue and red combat bars were presented to 137 merchant seamen yesterday at the fourth and largest graduation held at the Maritime Service Officers School at Fort Trumbull, Conn.

Already veterans of at least one encounter with enemy surface ships or submarines, these men are to return to the sea as full-fledged deck officers or engineers with the rank of ensigns.

Denoting at least one meeting with the enemy, the service bars were awarded for the first time by the War Shipping Administration.

The 137 were part of the class of 757 which had completed a four-month course.

Pupils Officiate

Two more Liberty ships will be christened by school children at South Portland, Maine, in ceremonies Sunday honoring pupils who have led scrap collections in Connecticut and Rhode Island.

Yesterday, the fifteenth Liberty ship to be launched at the yard was sent down the ways by Imelda Owens, a sixth-grade pupil from East Lynn, Mass., who named it Daniel Webster. Co-sponsors were Charles Fisher, sixth-grader from Norwood, and eighth-grader William Flamandon of Jamaica Plain.

Connecticut children will sponsor the Noah Webster, which is named after the great lexicographer; and Rhode Island youngsters will christen the Walter E. Ranger, named for a former Rhode Island superintendent of schools.

Prior to the launching of the Daniel Webster, President Chester L. Churchill of the corporation presented Capt. John L. Dougherty, skipper of the Lou Gehrig, which was recently launched by New York children, a baseball bat autographed by the late Yankee "Iron Man." The bat will be given a place of honor aboard the craft.

Groton Volunteer

Daniel P. Davison, son of Col. F. Trubee Davison, former Assistant Secretary of War, was accepted at Fort Devens yesterday as an aviation cadet, two days before his 18th birthday.

First student of Groton School to volunteer under the new cadet plan, he was the first of the 17-year-old group to be enlisted at the post.

Although subject to call after Saturday, he said he hoped to stay on to graduate from Groton in June and eventually attend Yale, where his brother, Endicott, is an aviation cadet.

'Last Days' Listed For the Consumers

Jan. 31—Sugar stamp No. 10 good through this date for three pounds.

Jan. 31—No. 4 fuel oil coupons become valid on this date in Zone B.

Feb. 1—Sugar stamp No. 11 valid through Mar. 14 for three pounds.

Feb. 2—No. 4 fuel oil coupons become valid in Zone A.

Feb. 7—Coffee ration stamp No. 28 is good through this date.

Feb. 20—Final date for use of No. 3 fuel oil coupons, worth 9 gallons each.

Feb. 28—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of B and C supplementary gasoline rations and for holders of bulk coupons for fleet cars.

March 31—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of A ration coupons.

Oil Emergency Is Declared In Most of N. E.

Power to fix priorities among oil users and to curtail fuel oil deliveries "in any manner deemed necessary to meet the emergency" regardless of any existing ration regulation, was conferred upon regional Offices of Price Administration this afternoon. The offices affected are located in Boston, New York, Atlanta, and Cleveland.

OPA declared it was desirable to do this, because regional administrators are in good position to know the circumstances which create an emergency in any community.

A state of emergency in regard to fuel oil was declared to exist beginning at 12:01 a. m. today by Kenneth B. Backman, New England regional Price Administrator, for 10 days in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island, and in four Counties in Vermont. Blizzard conditions added to the emergency.

It is the first time such an order has ever been issued in the region's history, and it is an effort to give whatever oil there is here to those who use it in small stoves for heating their homes, allowing none of it to escape to those who have other types of central heating. The order concerns kerosene only.

Mr. Backman, emerging from a two-day conference of heads of the petroleum industry and OPA, War Production Board, and Petroleum Administration officials, declared that as of Wednesday morning Boston had had only a half-day's supply of range oil. The situation, he said, was typified in Fitchburg where there were only 5,000 gallons of kerosene yesterday, with a normal demand of 35,000 gallons a day.

The Price Administrator issued the following priorities list affecting transfers and deliveries of kerosene during the coming 10 days:

Priorities for Kerosene

"1. Any consumer who requires a transfer of kerosene for an emergency involving serious threat to life or health. In the event of doubt as to the existence of such emergency a certificate issued by a local board certifying as to the existence of such an emergency shall be conclusive of the matter, provided, however, that no dealer shall be required to demand that such a certificate be presented as a condition of delivery of kerosene.

"2. Consumers who occupy buildings for residential purposes which have no central heating systems and who acquire kerosene for use in space heaters;

"3. Consumers occupying buildings for residential purposes where such buildings contain central heating systems desiring to use kerosene exclusively, for use in such heating systems;

"4. Consumers who have applied for and have been granted a ration for domestic cooking or lighting to the extent of the ration issued to them for such purposes;

"5. Consumers acquiring kerosene for use in industrial purposes or operations to the extent that they are contained in schedule A of Petroleum Administrative Order Number 3 (a list of critical users);

"No person shall transfer kerosene to any consumer within the kerosene shortage area unless such person shall have filled all demands for kerosene made upon him by any person having a higher priority on the foregoing list."

Can Be Extended

The order can be extended for a onger period if circumstances make it seem advisable to do so, Mr. Backman said. It simply was a matter, he added, of deciding whether tenement dwellers should be kept warm or persons with central heating plants should have the range oil for cooking purposes. It is not a cure for the critical situation, he said, but it is a means of keeping people warm at the minute.

He served notice that OPA will set coal prices in this region if the step becomes necessary. It has the authority to do so.

Approximately 40,000 coal stoves are ready for sale in New England, Mr. Backman said, and the list of those eligible to buy them has been altered to include those having central heating systems.

Mayo A. Shattuck, Evacuation Division Director for the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, meanwhile warned evacuation officers throughout the State to stand by to shelter persons driven from their homes by lack of fuel.

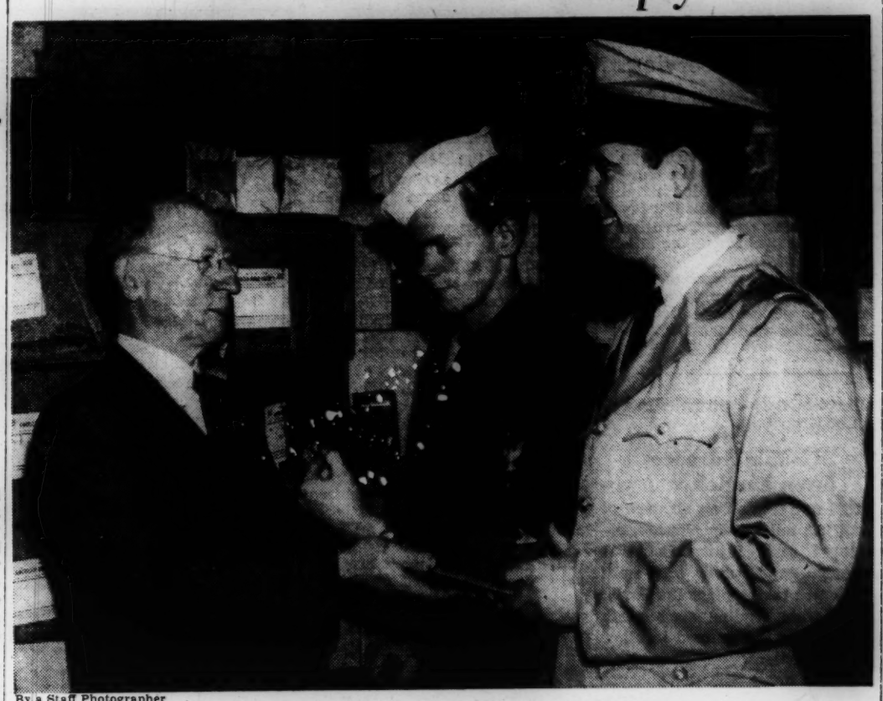
Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut, still in Washington, disclosed last night that he had the assurance of the Petroleum Administration for War that "transportation facilities were available to convey to Connecticut an adequate supply of domestic and industrial fuel oil for the remainder of the winter." He made the statement after conferring with Robert L. Minckler, Deputy Petroleum Administrator, who within the past two days has been quoted as saying that New England's fuel-oil situation "has been licked."

Governor Baldwin said Mr. Minckler felt confident that enough fuel would be forthcoming to keep the people "reasonably warm and keep our industries going, although on a hand-to-mouth basis," though Mr. Minckler admitted "we shall probably have to undergo some inconveniences."

Museum Victory Concert

The statement about next Sunday's Victory Concert at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, published in this newspaper last Wednesday, was incorrect. The next of the Victory Concerts at the Museum will be given on Feb. 7, by the Einar Hansen Trio.

Bibles for Sailors Multiply



By a Staff Photographer

Merchant Marine Gets Consignment at Boston

First of 300 Bibles to be supplied by Massachusetts Bible Society to ships of the Merchant Marine visiting Boston received by Paul Condry, Morale Officer-Director of the Boston Office of the American Merchant Marine Library Association. John Graham, Second Class Petty Officer, Coast Guard, draws the first of the 4,000 New Testaments to go to the sailors. Dr. Frank K. Singiser, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Bible Society (left), turning over the initial volumes at the Society's building, 41 Bromfield Street, Boston. Cartons of Bibles and Testaments for this new service in background.

Lifeboats and Rafts to Get Copies of Bible

Copies of the New Testament will be placed on every life raft and lifeboat touching Boston in the service of the United States War Shipping Board. The Testaments will be supplied by the Massachusetts Bible Society in co-operation with the American Bible Society.

Similiar distribution will be made in other ports, so as to cover all the life rafts and boats under control of the Shipping Board, said Dr. Frank K. Singiser, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Society, in making the announcement. This will take 20,000 Testaments.

In all ports other than Boston the books will be given by the American Bible Society. Each contains a message from Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, commending the reading of the Testament.

"The help to be derived from the Bible has been frequently demonstrated in recent months, notably in the story of the rescue of Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker and his party after drifting on a life raft for 21 days," Dr. Singiser said.

Approved by Shipping Board

"After Rickenbacker's reliance on God had been followed by his return to safety and in view of what might have happened without young Bartek's Testament, the suggestion was advanced that New Testaments be made available to all who sail the seas and might face similar necessities. Permission was given by the War Shipping Board.

"In dangers on the water, this Testament will be a source of moral and spiritual strength. Just as provision is made for every physical want of those who have to take to lifeboats and rafts, so now provision is being made for the spiritual needs of those so stranded.

"Each Testament is packed in a waterproof envelope which will guarantee the preservation of the book even though it might be submerged in the water for weeks at a time. The book is compact, measuring 2¾ by 4½ inches. It is bound in navy blue. The first have just been received here.

"It is also planned to place Testaments on all the transoceanic flying ships.

Also to Merchant Marine

"In addition, Bibles and New Testaments are being supplied to the American Merchant Marine Library Association. Through the Port of Boston it has been arranged to provide at least 300 Bibles and 4,000 New Testaments for the Merchant Marine Service in the current year.

"When a Merchant Marine ship comes to Boston, it will receive from the Merchant Marine Library Association a library of 100 books, two of which will be Bibles. It may then be months before the vessel returns to an American port where there is a branch of the Library Association. When it does, the ship will turn in all the books except the Bibles, which will remain in its library.

"Each ship will also be given a generous supply of Testaments which may become the personal property of the men of the ship on request to the officer in charge of the library.

"Each of these volumes is stamped with the insignia of the United States Merchant Marine and carries Admiral Land's message commending its reading. As in the case of the Testaments for life rafts, other ports than Boston will be equipped by the American Bible Society."

Testaments to Solomons

Dr. Singiser added that a thousand New Testaments had recently been sent by the Massachusetts Bible Society to a Chaplain at Guadalcanal as a gift from the people of the Commonwealth. The books were shipped at the request of the Chaplain, who is a Massachusetts minister. The Society has also sent a number of Testaments to North Africa.

"The popularity of the Scriptures among the men in the armed forces is strikingly shown in a recent request from the senior chaplain with General MacArthur's forces in the South Pacific," the Bible Society leader observed.

"A group of men in the Studebaker Corporation in Chicago sent a contribution to the American Bible Society for the purchase of 40 Testaments to be sent to General MacArthur's men. The letter of acknowledgment which came from the senior chaplain said he could use 25,000 Testaments immediately. For the past two months these have been sent in bi-weekly shipments of 5,000 each by the American Bible Society from its San Francisco office."

Navy Announces List of Casualties

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Navy announced yesterday 138 casualties in Navy forces, including six killed, four wounded and 128 missing.

This brings to 22,091 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The grand total includes 6,404 killed, 3,911 wounded and 11,776 missing.

The Massachusetts casualties announced (those listed are Navy and non-commissioned personnel unless otherwise specified):

Brennan, John Joseph, missing. Father, Edward Francis Brennan, Everett.

Butterfield, Fred Currier, missing. Father, Harry D. Butterfield, Stoneham.

Freehan, Paul Webster, missing. Father, Frank Freehan, Lynn.

Grady, Richard Joseph, missing. Mother, Mrs. Margaret Grady, Arlington.

Gray, Robert Francis, missing. Wife, Mrs. Mary Annetta Gray, Stoneham. Father, William A. Gray, Stoneham.

Harrington, Joseph Henry. Father, Jeremiah J. Harrington, Revere.

McCormack, Robert Joseph, missing. Guardian, Mrs. Fannie Killeen, Natick.

Merrifield, Howard Henry, missing. Father, Donald Henry Merrifield, Brockton.

Peterson, Frederick, missing. Mother, Mrs. Jennie Peterson, East Boston.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration plus oil on hand Oct. 1 totals:	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of Jan. 28
2,000 gallons	1058
1,500 gallons	793½
1,000 gallons	529
500 gallons	264½

Saltonstall Retains His War Powers

A bill continuing Governor Saltonstall's present emergency wartime powers was passed by the Massachusetts House of Representatives late yesterday following a split along party lines and a minority attempt to kill the measure.

The bill was enacted on a voice vote after motions to reconsider adoption of an emergency preamble were defeated, first on a rising vote of 106 to 52 and then by roll call vote of 121 to 55.

The Senate had already passed the bill to be enacted.

Representative Paul A. McCarthy (D) of Somerville began the minority fight against the bill when he moved for reconsideration on adoption of the preamble. He criticized the practice of voting on bills which had not yet been printed and declared he didn't intend to neglect his duty to the people.

"We should have a printed copy of this bill," he said, "so we will know what we are doing."

Republican floor leader Frederick B. Willis remarked that the bill was in print and was available in the document room.

Representative P. Gilbert Sullivan (D) of Boston, asked if the emergency powers granted the Governor would allow him to nullify actions of the Legislature.

"I have no quarrel on what the Governor has done with his executive powers thus far," Representative Sullivan declared, "but I do object to his keeping that power while we are in session."

It was pointed out by Representative Edward W. Staves (R) of Southbridge, that the Legislature could wipe out the Governor's power any time it chooses to do so.

The House accepted the adverse report on the Committee on Legal Affairs on a bill which would prohibit remarriage for six months of persons granted divorces. The bill was killed over the protest of Representative Edmond J. Donlan (D) of Boston, who first sought postponement, and then moved for substitution of the original bill for the adverse report.

Members of the Legislative Committee on the Judiciary indicated they would report favorably on a bill to permit women to serve on Juries, following yesterday's public hearing on the bill. Only two members of the Committee, Representatives Daniel F. Sullivan (D) of Lowell and Charles J. Skladzien of Webster, opposed the bill.

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LEATHER GLOVES, 1.85. Originally $3.00, $3.50 and $4.50. Plain and novelty styles in glace and suede leathers.

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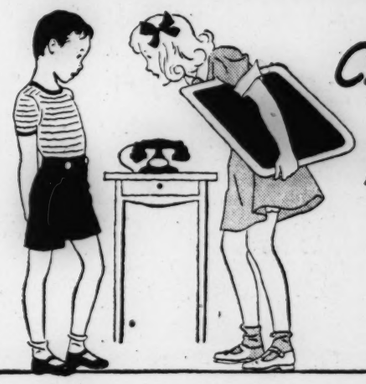

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Russians Close In on Maikop Oil Field

Continued from Page 1

Rommell is seeking to effect a junction with the Von Arnim forces in Tunisia.

Sixty-five miles inland from Sfax is Maknassy, which an American force has accupied. Much depends on the size of this force as to whether it is intended to push on eastward to the coast in a serious effort to separate the two German armies.

Away to the south of these points a joint force of Fighting French and General Giraud's men is operating in the desert and appears to have captured from the Italians Gadames and Fort Saint, both at the southern tip of Tunisia.

The main body of the British Eighth Army driving the Rommel forces into Tunisia was stated to have reached the vicinity of Zuara, 65 miles beyond Tripoli and only 35 miles from the Tunisian border.

Solomons:

U. S. Forces Seize Command Post

In two furious days of fighting in the Solomon Islands, the United States Navy reported, American forces damaged two Japanese cargo ships, two destroyers and a tanker, destroyed 10 enemy planes and killed 36 Japanese troops in operations which resulted in the capture of an enemy command post.

Russia:

Central Rail City Taken by Russians

One Russian army was in possession of Kastornoye, a railway city strategically important to the Soviet campaign at the middle of the long Russian Front, the Russians announced, and other troops were reported closing in on the vital rail junctions of Kropotkin and Tikhoretsk, in the Caucasus.

Envelopment of the Caucasian cities and the spread of a pincers around the Maikop oil field provided the most spectacular gains claimed for the Soviet troops in current fighting, but the capture of Kastornoye also gave impetus to the drives against Kursk and Kharkov, two strong points of German depth-in-defense lines in the Voronezh "hinge" sector.

A Russian communiqué, as reported in London by the Soviet radio monitor, told of new blows on the Voronezh Front which brought the capture of 33 more places, and resulted in the killing of 3,000 Axis troops and capture of 6,400 more, including three generals.

The advance represented a gain of twelve and one-half miles, the Russians reported.

Continuing surrender of the bedraggled groups of Germans left in pockets on the edge of Stalingrad also was reported in the war statement.

Kastornoye sits at the intersection of the Voronezh-Kursk railway with the Valuiki-Yelets rail line. The city is 75 miles east of Kursk and about 170 miles northeast of Kharkov.

Its importance in relation to Kharkov is that the Russians previously had announced capture of Valuiki, which is 120 miles south of Kastornoye and about 75 miles east of Kharkov.

If Kursk can be taken, the north-south rail line between Smolensk, Kharkov, Melitopol and the Crimea would be cut; Kharkov would be flanked, and the fluidity of German supply lines would be hampered.

In the Caucasus, the troops which had advanced along the Baku-Rostov railway were said to be at Gulkevichi, only eight miles southeast of Kropotkin.

Kaganovitch Serving On Caucasian Front

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Jan. 29

Lazare M. Kaganovitch, who has served in the Soviet Government in various industrial positions, was revealed today to be serving on the Caucasian front as a member of the Military Council.

A leading organizer of railway transport, he is also a member of the State Defense Committee and the Politbureau.

215-Mile Advance From Mozdok

This represented an advance of about 215 miles from Mozdok, recaptured early in the Caucasus campaign, and while this swift march was taking place the Soviet troops were sending arms north and south of the railroad in other offensive actions.

Kropotkin, on the north shore of the Kuban River Valley, is a railway station on the Baku-Rostov railway at the place where the railroad from Voroshilovsk, on the east crosses the main line and runs westward through Krasnodar to Novorossisk, the German-occupied naval base on the Black Sea coast. The secondary railroad follows the Kuban River for much of the way west of Kropotkin.

It was at Kropotkin and along the Kuban's banks that early in the Caucasus campaign Russian Army leaders looked to the Germans to make some sort of a stand to defend the southern approaches to Rostov and to attempt to hold a corridor open for retreat of the Caucasus Army toward the Black Sea coast.

However, the Russian communiqué which told of the advance toward Kropotkin also spoke of the seizure of Kalnibolotskaya, only 18 miles northeast of Tikhoretsk.

This is on the main railroad line down which the Russian Army moved in its winter offensive in drives which carried it successively from Stalingrad through Kotelnikovski and Salsk to the threshold of Tikhoretsk—roughly an over-all advance of 265 miles—and the Russian position there not only pointed another spear at Rostov but poised a threat from the north to the German position at Kropotkin.

Meanwhile, the encirclement of the Maikop oil field loomed with a Russian Army column reported pushing 28 miles out of Armavir along the Tuapse rail and pipeline right-of-way to capture Kurgannaya, almost midway to Maikop.

Previously the Russians had reported the capture of Apsheronskaya, 19 miles southwest of Maikop, presumably by troops that had thrust up from the Tuapse sector.

Tunisia:

Four-Wave U. S. Raid Sets Fires in Sfax

The 12th United States Air Force executed its heaviest attack of the war Jan. 28 in a four-wave raid upon Sfax which left many fires raging in that Axis supply port, it was announced.

B-17 Flying Fortresses led the attack. Medium bombers, B-25 Mitchells and B-26 Marauders, followed the four-engined planes in loosing their destructive cargoes. P-38 Lightning Fighters formed the escort. Six Axis planes which sought to intercept were shot down.

"The number of planes used was the largest the 12th Air Force had ever sent against a single target," the Air Force spokesman said.

The Italian High Command communiqué said that heavy damage was suffered at Sfax and reported that "the number of casualties is not yet ascertained."

The blow at Sfax was one of a series of raids in the continuing aerial offensive to hamper Axis efforts to merge the armies of Marshal Rommel and Col. Gen. Jürgen von Arnim.

The communiqué said there was no change in the ground situation.

Fighters attacked Axis troops in the Ousseltia Valley and pounced upon armored vehicles farther north. Roads in the Pont du Fahs area were bombed on the night of Jan. 27. Three enemy bombers were reported shot out of a small formation which dropped explosives in the Algiers area on the night of Jan. 28. Two United Nations aircraft were missing from the various operations.

Meanwhile, a communiqué issued in Cairo indicated that the British, continuing their westward drive, had reached the vicinity of Zuara, 65 miles beyond Tripoli and about 35 miles from the Tunisian border.

The bulletin reported that artillery duels were in progress in that area, but gave no other details of operations on the land front.

Italy and Sicily Again Raided

While aerial activity over the battle zone was restricted by bad weather, the communiqué said, United Nations airmen struck again at Garets in Southern Italy and Sicily in a follow-up to attacks on the same area the previous night.

Allied planes loosed explosives and incendiaries and machine-gunned a passenger train in the neighborhood of Cefalu, Sicily; shot up railways and roads in Palermo and Cosenza Provinces and raided Syracuse.

The Algiers Radio, as heard by Reuters, said American troops had reached Maknassy, only 33 miles from the Gulf of Gabès in an advance toward the rear of the Mareth Line only 75 miles to the southeast.

Simultaneously, the radiocast said, British troops to the north were showing marked activity in the Medjez-el-Bab and Bou Arada regions facing Tunis and Bizerte, and a French communiqué announced that the Italian garrison had evacuated Gadàmes, in Tripolitania, about 195 miles south of the end of the fortified Mareth Line, and that the fort had been occupied by the combined forces of Gen. Henri Giraud and Gen. Charles de Gaulle of the Fighting French.

Twenty miles closer to the southern anchor of the Mareth Line at Foum Tatahoune, the French occupied Fort Saint in the extreme southeastern corner of Tunisia, the communiqué said.

The American thrust, obviously aimed at either Sfax or Gabès or at the coast between, put these troops in a position to sever the connection between General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel to the south and the Axis forces of General Arnim around Tunis and Bizerte to the north.

The radiocast said the enemy troops retreated to the north and a number of them were captured.

At Maknassy the Americans were separated by only about 200 miles from the British in Tripolitania.

Battle Lines in Russia

By a Staff Artist

Retreat of the German Invaders

White arrows indicate main points of Russian advance. Broken line is approximately farthest line reached by the Germans in their advance against Moscow and Stalingrad. Shaded section is the territory regained by the Russians since last fall.

South Pacific:

Ten Blows From Air Dealt to Japanese

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's ever busy air arm has struck the Japanese in 10 places, a communiqué reported.

Long-range fighters heavily strafed the Fuiloro Airdrome on Portuguese Timor. Iin Binnen Bay, a United Nations heavy bomber attacked a Japanese merchant ship and shot down one of five Japanese planes which attempted to intercept.

In the Aroe Island area, long-range fighters strafed enemy float planes on the water off Dobo. One was destroyed.

Japanese ships in Open Bay, New Britain, were strafed by an Allied heavy bomber.

In New Britain's Wide Bay, an Allied heavy bomber scored near hits from a low altitude on a Japanese cargo vessel and capsized a nearby boat. It also strafed a coastal village.

At Gasmata, New Britain, a medium bomber raided the airdrome. The airfield at Cape Gloucester was attacked by a heavy bomber.

Over New Guinea, heavy bombers wrecked installations near the airdrome at Wewak. A heavy bomber raided the Finschhafen area and attack planes struck at Mubo.

U-Boat Pack:

Heavy Blow Struck Off South America

A wolf pack of Axis submarines struck a heavy blow at a convoy of merchant ships off the South American coast early in January and sank four vessels, seamen reaching Miami, Fla., reported.

The sinkings raised to 608 the number of United Nations and neutral ships lost in the Western Atlantic since the assault on Pearl Harbor.

News of the attack, the first by a pack of subs in the area, underscored the warning of high Government officials that the submarine menace remains serious in 1943.

Despite the rapid-fire attack by undersea raiders, fatalities were said to have been light. Survivors from three of the ships said 28 men were missing from their vessels, and some of these were believed to have reached safety.

The master of one vessel, Capt. Michael F. Barry, of Brooklyn, went down with his ship, but came to the surface and was saved. He highly praised naval escort vessels and an Army bomber that sped to the scene of the attack.

The attack occurred in inky darkness, but one ship caught fire and illuminated the scene with a red glow. The sea was littered with wreckage to which men clung.

Flags From Sky:

Belgian Banners Fall on Brussels

Two Belgian pilots flew spitfires over Brussels in daylight and dropped Belgian flags in the center of the capital, the Air Ministry News Service said.

"Mine unfurled well and came down at a junction of Avenue Louise and avenue de Charleroi," one pilot said. The other dropped his flag near the Palais de Justice.

"A good many civilians were in the Place de la Marchee," the pilot said. "They waved excitedly and threw shopping bags and anything else they could into the air."

The Ministry said a number of locomotives were damaged during a sweep over occupied territory.

Giraud Sees No Move Now Uniting French

Continued from Page 1

liers, who was a member of the German-French Armistice Commission, which placed all French officers who were Freemasons under the jurisdiction of special tribunals.

During the Vichy period, all purchases for shipment to France, which usually meant to Germany, were in the hands of individuals or groups who apparently enjoyed a complete monopoly and made enormous fortunes out of the traffic. Their purchasing methods discriminated against "Republicans, Freemasons, and Jews" as, Mr. Middleton says, do all French institutions in North Africa except the prisons.

This system prevails unchanged in every respect except that the monopolies charge the Americans more for supplies than they did the Germans. Membership in the Pétain Legion is still necessary to participate in these monopolies and every transaction has its political aspect.

Mr. Middleton says that United States Army pressure is beginning to break it down in Algiers, but that Americans are still dealing with some of these "groupements" in Morocco.

After detailing these conditions, Mr. Middleton says that "the political persecution that is a disgrace to Allied nations must be ended."

All of this comes from an American correspondent on the spot. It is exactly what the Fighting French have been charging ever since things settled down in North Africa with the Vichyite administration and civil service unchanged by the occupation.

It makes gloomy reading, particularly a reference to the fact that one of the concentration camps is in an area where American troops "dedicated to end government by concentration camps" live. It explains the enormous dissatisfaction of the fighting French and of liberals generally with the course of events in Africa since the American landing.

But it also partly explains why there has been such delay in remedying these unsavory conditions. The buying and selling monopolies, "groupements," are particularly revealing. It means that there is a powerful financial vested interest allied with the government hierarchy. Undoubtedly the people who belong to this tight system regard themselves as being "the better element" of the population, as the upper economic crust in any community regards itself as "the better element" and therefore a properly privileged element.

It is obvious that such a system is undemocratic. But to change such a system anywhere in the world is difficult. There is and can be no controversy over the desirability of change.

The bitter controversy which has developed over American policy in Africa is essentially a controversy over whether the State Department in Washington is sufficiently energetic in pressing for change.

The State Department has never denied the existence of undemocratic conditions in French Africa. But it has tended to soft pedal them and Secretary Cordell Hull has answered criticism by appeals to think about winning the war. Behind this reluctance to face the unpleasant extent of political persecutions and undemocratic injustice in French Africa is a general feeling that it is not the function of the Americans in Africa to sponsor reform of domestic conditions unless the progress of the war can be furthered. And inside the Department, there is a tendency to feel that too hasty reform would interfere with rather than promote the progress of the war.

There is the crux of the matter, because outside the Department, it seems to be generally felt that the war is being hindered rather than helped by a reluctance to take a firm hand and clean out the French situation.

Should United States Armies be viewed as crusaders for democracy, or are they to be used exclusively as enemies of German soldiers? And would their position be stronger if backed by a morale stand on the part of their Government at home?

Obviously these questions had not been settled up to the time the President and Mr. Churchill went to Casablanca. Perhaps they were settled then and a formula laid down. And certain remedial steps had been taken even earlier. An Anglo-American French commission has been set up to review all cases of persons in the concentration camps. And according to Mr. Middleton, the United States Army is beginning to ask questions about those with whom they trade in Algiers.

Lehman War Relief Office To Join Inter-Allied Group

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 — America's new Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Office, headed by Herbert H. Lehman, former Governor of New York, is to be internationalized.

Plans to have the American group join hands with the Inter-Allied Committee on Postwar Requirements, already functioning in London, is recognition of the fact that the United States will not be able to meet postwar needs of the world single-handed.

Though the United States is bound to be the most important single source of food and clothing for postwar relief, other parts of the Western Hemisphere and of the world will be expected to share the burden.

The co-operative nature of the job of reconstructing humanity was illustrated recently when Britain shipped food to North Africa out of its hard-pressed stocks because it could reach there quicker than supplies from the United States.

Step in World Government

Internationalization of foreign relief operations may prove to be the first step in the organization of a United Nations postwar government. Relief operations have been described by students of postwar problems as one of the logical functions of such a government.

Whether the headquarters of the expanded relief organization will be in Washington or London has not been announced.

Presumably, all nations who contribute supplies to the international food pool will become members of the United Nations organization. Exile governments of Belgium, Yugoslavia, France, Greece and other countries in need of relief would also be included.

Initiation of the job of rehabilitating war-torn nations has begun in North Africa where the Army is dispersing food and clothing to the natives as it advances against the enemy. Whereas itler robbed the North African territories of food and industrial supplies, the United Nations armies are bringing enough for their own fighters and for the civilian population as well.

Civilians to Carry On

Presumably the rehabilitation will be turned over to civilian authorities when the Army leaves.

Shortly after the invasion of Africa there was a raid on the New York sheet market by the United States Government. Sheeting is the mainstay of the Arab wardrobe.

In preparation for reoccupation of other countries, the Treasury Procurement Office has in the last month been buying large quantities of underwear, shirts, blouses, work clothes, hosiery and sweaters.

The quantities being bought for future use are enormous. First clothing orders were reported to total 900,000 tons.

Ever-increasing amounts of food are also being stocked, with emphasis on surplus foods, foods that pack much food value into small space, and foods that will keep.

Britain Took First Step

The Inter-Allied Committee on Postwar Requirements with which the United States will work was established in London in September, 1941, to make estimates and receive proposals for postwar relief. It is headed by Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, who is also chief of Britain's Postwar Relief Planning Committee.

Collection of data on European needs by the Committee is already well under way. Some of the data has had to be smuggled out of occupied countries and though it may not be accurate, gives a picture of a tremendous job to be done not only in emergency food and clothing relief, but in furnishing seed, re-establishing livestock breeds, and restarting business and industry, so the natives can have an opportunity to help themselves.

Those charged with planning rehabilitation have indicated that the United States and other United Nations can count on being rationed on food—and perhaps clothing until well after the close of the war, in order to supply the initial needs of prostrated nations.

Papua and Solomons Victories Open Way to New Offensives

By W. E. Lucas

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the Allied Forces in the Southern Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, Jan. 29—The United Nations victories in both Papua and the Solomons after six months of bitter struggle are more than a defeat to the enemy in battle. Their import is wider. They have provided strategic opportunities for taking the offensive in the Southwest Pacific area. These opportunities, it is believed here, must be seized without delay if they are to be fully exploited.

Australian Prime Minister John Curtin, in his world radiocast on the night of Jan. 26, presented the case for greater allocation of Allied resources to the Pacific theater of war. How far Mr. Curtin is aware of the full picture of the United Nations potential and Allied commitments throughout the world it is impossible to tell. But he did put bluntly the viewpoint which has strong support in military and civilian circles "down under."

What then exactly has happened, apart from destruction of enemy men, matériel, ships and planes? The main factor is that Japan has lost its freedom of maneuver in seas south and southwest of Rabaul and the Allies have gained secure bases behind which they can build up their strength for further offensives.

From Henderson Field on Guadalcanal and Tulagi Islands Allied planes can control seas as far north as Buin, which is now the nearest major Japanese base to Guadalcanal. Little enemy movement will be possible in those island-dotted waters without being detected and countered.

With fighter aircraft based on the northeast coast of Papua, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's defensive and offensive position is enormously improved. It will be difficult for the Japanese to use the seas between New Britain and New Guinea with impunity as the Allies have gained a greater measure of control over areas which are vital to the enemy for protection of Rabaul.

The first steps in rolling back the Japanese in the Southwest Pacific are over.

But it must be remembered that Guadalcanal and Papua are only dents in the iron ring of defense that Tokyo has thrown around its newly acquired empire. As yet no dent has been made on the main defenses. Not until Rabaul, on New Britain, is retaken will the United Nations be able to force the Japanese to fight on their terms instead of on Japan's.

Rabaul in Allied hands would remove once and for all the threat in the South Pacific and give the United Nations initiative in their next moves.

For this, an offensive allocation is required for the Australian war theater. Australians take the view that to defeat Japan without enormous cost is a race against time. They feel that with every month that goes by Tokyo is acquiring renewed strength from riches it has plundered.

If the bulwarks of Japan's new empire are to be left intact, for lack of forces to breach them, then the final showdown may be expected to be long and exhausting.

African Post Seen for Catroux

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 29 (AP)—Gen. Georges Catroux, Fighting French High Commissioner in Syria, may soon take his place in the Government of Gen. Henri Giraud as Gen. Charles de Gaulle's representative in North Africa, it was reliably reported.

General Catroux, it was said, would have the dual role as a member of the Giraud Government and at the same time as the representative of de Gaulle.

It is expected that General Giraud will have a similar representative in the De Gaulle National Committee in London, it was said.

Exchange With Hull

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—An attempt by I. F. Stone of the New York newspaper PM to press Secretary of State Cordell Hull for a detailed reply to a question about North African policy led to short words between the two yesterday at the Secretary's usually sedate press conference.

The question was whether the State Department originally questioned the advisability of the appointment of Marcel Peyrouton, former Vichy Minister of Interior, as Governor-General of Algeria but later consented to it as a military necessity.

Mr. Hull replied that the Department's whole policy had been based on military considerations but that he would not go into any one detail at this time.

As Mr. Stone pressed for a specific reply, Mr. Hull demanded to know his name. The reporter answered that it was Stone and Mr. Hull inquired whether he had not also some other name. The reporter reiterated that Stone was his name.

Mr. Stone, a contributor to several magazines and Washington Editor of The Nation, is listed in "Who's Who" as "Stone, I. F. [Isidor Feinstein]" and his father's name is given as Bernard Feinstein.

Women Set Precedent In Air Ferry Service

FORT ERIE, Ontario (CP)—In what officials described as a history-making flight, six members of the Women's Air Ferry Service of the United States Army piloted training planes across the international boundary Jan. 27.

The planes were flown from Fort Erie to training centers in the southern United States in the first of a series of projected flights from Canada to the United States by members of the Service.

Final 'Rearmament' Group Put in 1-A Draft Class

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—The last three of the 28 foreign-born "moral rearmament" members who claimed deferment from military service because of occupation in evangelism were continued in classification 1-A action of local Draft Board 17 last night.

Ira Frank, chairman of the Board, announced that after a review of their cases, John MacFarlane Robertson, William Jaeger and George MacAlpine Fraser had been adjudged "available for immediate and unlimited military service."

Stalin Vital Ally in War Without United Council

Continued from Page 1

This, of course, does not prove that Mr. Stalin would have gone to Casablanca had things been quiet on his home front. But it certainly does undermine the assumption that his absence was an indication of unfriendliness or suspicion on his part. It is unreasonable to think that he could have dropped everything in Moscow and gone, had he so desired, at a time like this when the fate of Russia is in the balance.

Close Understanding Sought

For these and other reasons, it is extremely difficult to even conceive of any formula which would satisfy those who are demanding a formal Allied council. However, it can be stated authoritatively that both the President and the Prime Minister and their principal advisers are just as conscious as anyone else of the tremendous importance of achieving closer understanding and collaboration with Russia. This applies to the military plans for winning the war. It applies even more forcefully to the winning of a real peace after the war.

It is considered just as obvious and axiomatic in presidential and prime ministerial quarters as among liberal commentators that unless there is an expanding foundation of understanding and confidence between Moscow and the western capitals, this war will be only the prelude to other wars. And it can be stated that the President and Mr. Churchill are working ceaselessly to bring this understanding about.

Mr. Stalin's inability to attend the Casablanca meeting was undoubtedly a disappointment to them, but there is no valid reason for assuming that it was a rebuff to them or to their desire for closer relations with Russia. What they are working for is a broadened base for inter-Allied planning. This could be furthered by personal contacts between the heads of states. But progress can be made without that contact and its absence is not necessarily an indication that such progress is not being made.

Shop Stewards Protest North African Policy

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 29

A delegation representing the shop stewards, an organization of 3,500 factory foremen, carried to the House of Commons today a protest against the current British-American political policy in North Africa.

Later the delegation sent to Prime Minister Churchill and to Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden a resolution which criticized the two governments for "conniving at the appointment of Marcel Peyrouton (named Governor-General of Algeria), whose pro-Fascist record is well known."

The resolution demanded that Britain initiate steps to organize a North African government which would be part of the Fighting French movement.

Portable Runways In Quantity Output

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Portable steel runways, designed for rapid installation of forward air bases in combat zones, are now being produced in quantities, the War Department reports.

The runways are constructed of landing mats—prefabricated steel grids or nets constructed in sections—which are placed on selected land and locked together.

"Developed after long experimentation by the United States Engineers," the Department announced last night, "the effectiveness of the portable landing equipment has been demonstrated in the North African campaign, the operations in the Southwest Pacific, and in other combat zones occupied by American troops."

RAF Raids Wreck Railway Network

Recorded by CBS

London, Jan. 29

The effect of intensified RAF attacks on communications and transport in Germany and Western Europe was revealed by the British Air Ministry Jan. 27 which said that "during the past nine months one RAF fighter group alone shot up more than 400 railway engines," the British radio reported.

After one raid over France, reconnaissance showed that a whole railway network had been put out of action. There was no traffic on it at all. It's not only railway traffic that has been attacked. The RAF has bombed and shot up docks, barges and coastal shipping in the same whole-hearted way.

Edison Opens New Drive On 'Feed Bag Statesmen'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 28—In a blistering notice-serving on the "Me-for-me, or what-do-I-get-out-of-it?" school of politics, Gov. Charles Edison today had laid down a radio barrage against New Jersey's "feed-bag statesmen" and the "brazen little cliques" that he said were governing most of its counties.

First in a three-week radio series pursuant to his drive to modernize the 1844 state constitution, the new attack widens the Government reform struggle which has involved the Governor in a bitter feud with Mayor Frank Hague, Jersey City overlord of the State Democracy, and in hostilities with Republican majority leaders in the Legislature.

The Governor directed his opening fire at the "me-for-me" club, charter members of which, he said, were State Senators who "demand to be promised public jobs for themselves or for some constituent before they will allow measures to come to a vote" and "hold up executive appointments until . . . their bosses are taken care of."

"The so-called feed-bag statesmen are unfortunately very numerous in New Jersey," he continued. "Because of our 1844 constitution they often work themselves into powerful places.

"They are passively opposed by the bulk of the citizenry, but actively opposed by only a pitifully small group who have a real feeling for democracy; men who fore-see the deadly dangers to our American form of government in the collapse of public confidence that must occur if people come to believe that public men are in politics only for what there is in it for them."

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Crisis In German Manpower Bared by Nazi Spokesmen

LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Robert Ley, German Labor Front leader, said in a German radio broadcast heard here today by Reuters that "this is a war where the finish may be decided by the narrow margin of a few inches."

Dr. Ley said there are now seven million foreign workers in the German armament industries, and he added that "it is obvious that debates are going on everywhere in industrial plants about the presumable outcome of the war."

By Robert Powell
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 29—Perplexing though the United Nations manpower problems may be, and they are regarded as fundamental to "war plans and enterprises to be undertaken during 1943," evidence from the Third Reich continues to indicate that there they are even more serious.

The world which hitherto has been accustomed to listen to German denials of the seriousness of any developments detrimental to Reich interests suddenly finds official German spokesmen showing up the terrible consequences of United Nations victories in Russia and North Africa, and accompanying this by threats that "total warfare in all its grimness must now be a daily reality."

This change was first clearly shown to the world in a broadcast by Lieut. Gen. Kurt Ditmar, Nazi military commentator, has been more recently continued in both Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels' Das Reich article and by one of his broadcasters, a Herr Schiefdecker, who have all stressed the importance of the manpower issue.

Wide Extension of Draft

These latter have spoken about the conscription of boys of 15 to 19 years for work behind the fighting line, of every man from 16 to 65, and every woman from 17 to 45 being conscripted for war work.

[According to a Berlin broadcast by the Associated Press, a new Nazi decree makes labor service compulsory for all Germen from 16 to 65 and nen from 17 to 45. The decree required all persons affected to register at local labor offices. Students, clergymen, foreigners and women with one child below school age or two children under 14 and men and women already employed were reported to be the only general exceptions to the order.]

The German manpower position has deteriorated more than anticipated since last summer due mainly to losses in Russia and North Africa and in smaller degree to the necessity to find men for the total occupation of France and defensive measures along the Mediterranean coast of Europe.

Huge Losses in Supplies

In Russia the losses of men probably have been exceeded by the abandonment of heavy equipment and supply dumps, and to make good such losses will necessitate using much extra manpower if normal production is to continue.

Incidentally, there is a report that the German High Command has demanded more than 1,250,000 reserves for the spring offensive, but that already it has been told that it cannot expect more than 500,000.

If simultaneously large numbers of trained German workmen are to be replaced by women or forced labor from satellite countries, then the task of producing the required equipment will be even more difficult.

All recent spokesmen have talked much about conscription of women's services and given the idea that this will be a very important new reservoir to be tapped. But it should be remembered that women have been working in Germany for a long time.

Reversal of Policy

In 1913 there were 9,500,000 women workers, and in 1919 11,500,000. This process continued until the Nazis came to power, when women were banished to the home in order to solve unemployment among men and to be childbearers.

Since 1941, however, the Nazis by necessity have reversed their policy in higher posts and have encouraged career-making rather than husband-taking—in fact, the Nazis appear now to regret not having used female ability more in the early days of their regime.

In 1939 work conscription was applied to German women though there were many exceptions. From recent announcements it is ascertainable that there is going to be a much more careful tightening of the net.

Can More Be Found?

It is doubtful, however, whether it will produce many more capable women workers. There were about 15,000,000 in 1939 and today there are probably 16,000,000.

What may happen also is that more women may be drafted from agriculture into industry, though the countryside is also crying out for workers.

[The British radio reported in a broadcast heard by CBS in New York that big labor camps are being built near war factories with communal sleeping and eating arrangements. "These foreshadow the end of family life for many Germans," the broadcast said.]

This new call-up of German youth will also not produce many more workers, especially as most of them have been engaged in some kind of essential war work for many years past.

"Unexploited Resources"

Dr. Walther Funk, President of the Reichsbank, indicated in a recent speech that the Nazis were relying upon "hitherto unexploited resources in Southeast Europe" to aid the Third Reich.

Apart from these, the only other aids would be through still further reduction of production for civilian needs—though this is almost at the lowest limit—and increased use of the 2,000,000 war prisoners. Maybe they could also economize on military and administrative staffs now controlling satellite countries, provided they considered the risk could be taken.

But all these latter economies will produce comparatively few new reserves of manpower, so that Hitler is thrown back upon foreign labor to make good the recent losses in manpower and materials.

The recent announcements of new conscription moves within Germany itself appear therefore to be intended more for psychological than numerical results.

Axis 'News' Vendors Get Badly Scooped

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Jan. 29

Reports today from government listening posts overseas to the Office of War Information list the following among the news items which Axis propagandists "forgot to remember" in their broadcasts and news reports within Europe:

The end of the coal strike in the United States.

Launching of the U. S. Aircraft Carrier Yorktown.

Forty-eight children and six teachers killed in the Nazi raid on London.

The congratulatory message sent by the Lord Mayor of London to the City of Leningrad when the siege was lifted.

The United States gains under Lend-Lease reciprocity.

The American successes at Guadalcanal and Papua.

Saving Hitler Face?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The puzzle of the radical change in the tone of Nazi propaganda is beginning to clear up.

Various German radiocasts recorded in the United States during the past 48 hours disclose as their double purpose the extrication of Adolf Hitler from responsibility for the terrible setback in Russia and the preparation of the German people for a "levée en masse" as the ultimate means for saving their existence.

To bolster morale, outstanding performances of workers have been cited. An older woman worker, interviewed on the radio, said she worked 10 hours a day and took only every fourth Sunday off. The word "levée en masse" has not yet been pronounced, but it has been said that every single German, regardless of age and sex, will have to work, either in or for the Army.

However, all the signs indicate that the invoking of the levée en masse, general and total conscription, is uppermost in the mind of the Nazi leaders. Careful students of the history of 1918 as they are, they are bound to know that this extreme emergency measure was suggested at that time twice within a few months: in November, 1918, as an alternative to the abdication of William II, and in the spring of 1919, when the Germans were infuriated by the stipulations of the peace treaty. At both occasions, the military authorities warned against the levée en masse. They called it a senseless slaughter.

The position of the generals is different now from what it was in 1918 and 1919. That makes it probable that the decision of the German Government will be different, too.

Air Jingle 'Teaser' Injunction Denied

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—Supreme Court Justice Bernard L. Shientag Jan. 28 denied an application for an injunction to restrain the American Tobacco Company from using the jingle, "The best tunes of all move to Carnegie Hall," on the Information Please radio program.

The application was made by Daniel and Ann Golenpaul, copartners of Daniel Golenpaul Associates, producers of Information Please. They complained that use of the jingle—a "teaser" for a new program to be presented by the tobacco company when the Information Please contract expires Feb. 5—was "low, vulgar and offensive" and harmed the property value of the Information Please program.

Justice Shientag ruled that under the contract the sponsor had the right to prepare all commercials and that the jingle was part of the commercial.

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Draftee 'Boundary' Bill Hit in Australia

Opposition says conscript service should not be curbed by 'isolationist' restrictions.

CANBERRA, Australia, Jan. 29 (AP)—A bill to enlarge the geographical boundaries within which Australia's militia and conscripted soldiery may serve was offered the House of Representatives today by Prime Minister John Curtin and drew strong criticism as not far-reaching enough in its effects.

The Opposition was led by former Premier Robert Menzies, who described the Curtin proposal as "astonishingly inflexible, parochial, and isolationist."

Mr. Curtin asked that the Commonwealth Defense Act be amended to permit the service of militia and draft troops anywhere south of the Equator in the zone between the 110th and 159th meridians east longitude, but only in such particular areas of this zone as may be specified by proclamation.

Under the law as it stands, the service of enlisted men in these branches of the armed forces is restricted to the Dominion itself, its possessions, and mandates.

Mr. Curtin's suggested liberalization would allow their use as well as certain of the Netherlands East Indies, Dutch New Guinea, Timor, and a portion of the Solomon Islands.

But this territory was not enough to satisfy Mr. Menzies and others of the Government Opposition.

The proposed amendment, Mr. Menzies said, "makes sorry reading in the light of constant public appeals for help from other countries."

The former Prime Minister in particular criticized exclusion from the area of Singapore, Malaya, Sumatra, Burma, the Southern Solomons — including Guadalcanal—New Zealand and New Caledonia, all of which he said were "highly relevant to Australia's defense and the defeat of the Japanese."

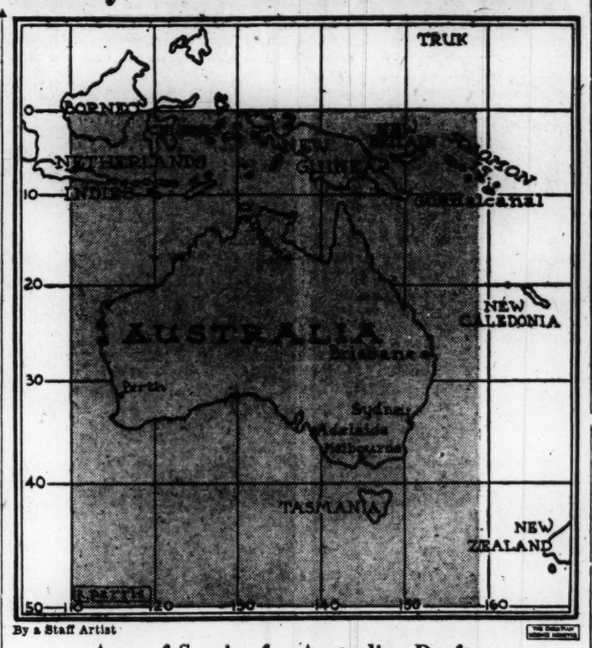
Percy Spender, former Army Minister, declared the bill "gave notice to the world, especially to America from whom we sought aid, that although her troops are serving thousands of miles from her mainland and close to ours, we do not propose to fight outside an exceedingly limited area."

Taking notice of the criticism, Mr. Curtin said, "the world knows Australians have fought in all theaters and will continue so to fight."

"There is no question of Australian forces being available to fight wherever they best can fight in the common cause," he continued. "The law as passed by the Menzies Government imposed limitations on the use of the militia, and the present proposal is to extend the limits within which the militia can be used far beyond those fixed by the Menzies Government."

The 110th meridian skirts the western tip of Australia and the 159th passes through the Central Solomons on the east, while the Equator crosses the northern tier of the Dutch Indies.

Australia's overseas forces in the past have been composed of volunteers.



By a Staff Artist

Area of Service for Australian Draftees

Shaded section of the map shows the area in which conscripted Australians would be liable to be sent on active service by the new bill presented to the Canberra Parliament. At present, compulsory service is only in Australia itself. Australians fighting anywhere else are volunteers.

Japanese Claim Disinterest In Hitler Bolshevism Crusade

By the Associated Press

An announcement of the "impending creation of an independent Burma and a reaffirmation of the independence of the Philippines" were high lights of Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo's address to the Japanese Parliament, the Berlin Radio said today in a broadcast dispatch datelined Tokyo.

This apparently was part of Japan's propaganda campaign to make itself appear the liberator of Asiatic peoples from the rule of the white races. Both Burma and the Philippines today are under rigorous Japanese military rule.

The passages were not included in excerpts previously heard in New York.

By Glenn Babb
Staff Writer of the Associated Press

The most powerful and successful of all Adolf Hitler's allies is giving public notice that it is having no part in his crusade against Bolshevism, at least for the time being. In his outline of foreign policy to the Parliament yesterday, Foreign Miinster Tani declared that Japan intends to respect its nautrality pact with Russia and expects Russia to reciprocate.

No one, of course, takes Tani's statement as an ironclad guarantee of Japan's pacific intent. If the Kwantung Army smashed across the Amur into Siberia next week it would not be the first time that Japan had attacked first and declared war later. Russia had that experience at Port Arthur in 1904, just at the United States had at Pearl Harbor in 1941.

Japanese Attack On Australia Seen

By the Associated Press

Canberra, Australia, Jan. 29

Belief that Japan is preparing a major military operation against Northern Australia was expressed Jan. 28 in Australian government quarters.

Government informants, whose identity cannot be disclosed, said information had been received that the Japanese were increasing their concentrations of troops and shipping in areas from which Northern Australia would be threatened.

[The dispatch did not mention the bases at which these concentrations were reported, but Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Air Forces have been active over the entire fringe of islands above Australia, from Timor on the west to New Britain on the east.]

But in this case there is strong evidence that the civilian Foreign Minister's peaceful professions are consonant with the real intent of the war lords. Less than a month ago General Tojo himself said the reason for strengthening the Japanese garrisons along the Manchukuo frontier was to make sure that "the undisturbed progress of the Eastern Asiatic war (against America, Britain, and China) is guaranteed."

If there ever was a chance that Japan would attack Russia to help Hitler—which seems doubtful—that possibility has been reduced almost to the vanishing point by the Red Army's display of resurgent power on the Volga and the Don. An ironic feature of the situation is that there is good reason for belief that Hitler encouraged Yosuke Matsuoka to sign that neutrality pact at Moscow at Easter time in 1941 as part of the elaborate camouflage with which he tried to mask preparations for his invasion of Russia just ten weeks later. The Japanese felt themselves tricked and many of them have never forgiven the Führer for that embarrassment.

First estimates of Japan's attack on the United States and Britain, as part of a far-reaching Axis master plan, long since have been replaced. It is realized now that it was the result of long-range calculation in which Japan's interests alone were considered.

Evidence accumulates that an attack on Russia was no part of the project, in which any aid and comfort that might be given Germany and Italy was largely coincidental.

The plan of campaign adopted was that of the "South Seas" expansionists in which naval leaders—as distinguished from the Black Dragon-Kwantung Army clique—are predominant. The Navy-fostered expansion program is running into serious difficulties now in the Solomons, New Guinea and elsewhere in the "South Seas."

The time may come, therefore, when the continentalists, the Kwantung Army clique, will demand a reversion to its generation-old schemes for seizure of Eastern Siberia. But the current trend of the war, especially in Russia, does not encourage the belief that such a change is imminent.

This has its obverse side for the United Nations. As long as Japan honors its Moscow pact, the chances of Russia's plunging into the Pacific war remain remote. Joseph Stalin's absence from the Casablanca meeting supports this estimate of the situation. For the Russian leader the purpose that overshadows all others is expelling the invaders from Soviet territory and making its Western frontiers impregnable.

Until that is done the Eastern questions of the Eastern border can wait—unless Japan attacks.

The cagey admirals and generals in Tokyo seem equally inclined to let well enough alone. For the United Nations this means that any plans for the destruction of Japan based on the easy assumption that eventually we shall have Siberian bases for the bombing of Tokyo and Osaka rest on a most unsubstantial foundation.

Canada to Mobilize Farm Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Jan. 29—An army of farm helpers expected to reach 100,000 will be mobilized to meet the farm labor shortage this summer, said A. M. McLaren, Director of the Ontario Farm Service Board, in a recent address here before the Ontario Vegetable Growers annual convention.

This number will include some 25,000 or 30,000 high school children, and the balance will be young men, women and older men. He made it clear that the entire scheme will be voluntary, and workers will be paid a flat rate of 25 cents an hour, although farmer-employers may pay a bonus at the end if the summer.

Present plans are for high school pupils to go on the farms commencing April 23, while other arrangements will provide students from Aug. 15 to Oct. 15 to harvest late vegetables and fruit.

Where farmers in certain areas require 50 or more students, camps will be organized, probably at Hamilton, London, Ottawa and Windsor. School help last year was reasonably satisfactory, he explained, with 9,309 public school pupils, 10,614 boys from secondary schools and 10,251 girls.

Discussions are under way at present as to training the high school students in school before they go on the farm. Objection has arisen to this suggestion because the farm training direction may interfere with the school curriculum.

Oil Used to Blow Out Small Lightning Arc

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—Not satisfied with being able to blow out the arc of a circuit breaker—a streak of miniature lightning—with a blast of air, engineers are now squirting it out with jets of oil.

Both methods were described to the American Institute of Electrical Engineers today by Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company engineers.

The air blower puffs them out with a wind that travels 750 miles an hour, from a compressed air tank. The oil gun resembles a multiple-barrel antiaircraft gun. Each tube in the gun is filled with oil.

For power to shoot the oil, the engineers use a small electric arc which opens about simultaneously with the main circuit breaker. This little arc vaporizes a small pool of oil, and this oil steam drives the squirt-gun oil. The oil shoots across the lightning arc.

War 'Objectors' Volunteer As Forest Fire 'Chutists

MISSOULA, Mont., Jan. 29 (AP)—A number of conscientious objectors to war have volunteered as parachute jumpers with the United States Forest Service Fire-Fighting Corps, Axel Lindh, regional official, said today.

The Forest Service, which uses parachute jumpers to quell spot blazes, has lost many of its men to the armed forces. Mr. Lindh did not disclose how many conscientious objectors he trained.

Meat Protein Cut To 8 P. C. for Pets

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—The meat shortage moved Old Dog Tray a step nearer vegetarianism.

The Agriculture Department issued an order limiting the animal protein content of pet foods to 8 per cent.

When processors shifted from the canned to the dried product last year, due to the shortage of tin, they cut the content from about 28 to 12½ per cent.

The order will allow such foods to have 24 per cent protein, but all above 8 per cent must be of vegetable source. The order also directed manufacturers to restrict pet food production to 50 per cent of the amount by dry weight which they produced during the last quarter of 1942, whichever is greater.

Animal proteins saved by the order, the Department said, will be diverted into protein feeds for meat animals and poultry.

Goods and Services Cut 32 Per Cent for Civilians

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Civilians can get along on 32 per cent less goods and services than they used in 1941 and 23 per cent less than they actually will have available in 1943, Joseph L. Weiner, Director of the Office of Civilian Supply, reported Jan. 28.

Mr. Weiner estimated the minimum requirements of the civilian economy at $56,000,000,000 worth of goods and services, in terms of the dollar's 1941 buying power.

Election Move Gains Impetus In Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Jan. 29—Parliament opened a new session Jan. 27 with its members wondering whether they might not be faced with a sudden election.

There certainly is evidence to support the suggestion in influential sections that both the Government and the Opposition would welcome an opportunity of going to the country if a good election cry were available.

Whether or not an election should be forced on the country normally rests with the Government. But the Opposition holds the balance of power in the Senate. If the Opposition should see an opportunity of challenging the Government in the Senate on an issue on which it feels it has public support, it will be open to it to force the Government to go to the country by vetoing legislation sent to it from the House of Representatives. But the electors must be convinced that there is real justification for an election at a time when the Japanese threat against Australia still is grave.

Point for Challenge

But there is one aspect of the war policy that the Opposition may seize on if it desires to challenge the Government—methods of raising funds for war purposes.

At the moment, it is too early to predict exactly what differences of opinion of finance will develop in the session just opened. Treasurer J. B. Chifley has not yet disclosed how he proposes to take up the slack in the £40,000,000 budget for the current year. Much will depend on whether Mr. Chifley is ready to exact much greater contribution to war costs from the lower-income groups, which the Labor Government's critics claim have "hitherto escaped their due share of the common burden."

The higher and middle group incomes, it is claimed, have been hit, but with no corresponding effort to recover a similar proportion from wage earners of the lower-income groups now benefiting from regular wartime employment. This Government tenderness to one section of the community plus what is regarded as efforts by some ministers to use the war emergency for partisan ends certainly are affecting the Government's standing with Australia's "swinging vote."

Chifley's Plan Basis

If Treasurer Chifley's plan for raising extra millions now is shown to involve more demands on higher and middle incomes without a proportionate contribution by the lower wage earners, the Government must expect unfavorable repercussions from this swinging vote.

That, however, would not necessarily result in a move by the opposition to force an early election. The strategists of the United Australia and United Country Parties, which jointly form the Opposition, might well prefer to wait until the normal election date at the end of the year in the hope that the feeling against the Government might grow meanwhile.

But there is no certainty that the feeling regarding the Government's finance methods will grow to such an extent as to overshadow the fact that Prime Minister John Curtin's Cabinet has got on with the war, has made a realistic approach to crises as they have arisen, and has put Australia's case to Britain and the United States in a manner far more effective than there is any evidence its predecessors ever attempted.

'Twas Clean Sweep As Broom Aids Plane

MISSOULA, Mont., Jan. 29 (AP)—Ensign Boyd Baker went Mother Goose one better here. He used a kitchen broom to help land an airplane.

Baker rode with instructor Jack Hughes. In the take-off one ski of the winter-equipped plane flipped over after a control wire snapped. The ground crew spotted the trouble.

Another ship took off and signalled Hughes to head for a level stretch of ground. On the running-board of a speeding automobile a crewman held a broom aloft.

Hughes swung low and Baker snatched the broom. The plane landed safely with Boyd bracing the broom against the heel of the ski to hold it firm.

"There was nothing to it—after we got the broom," Hughes commented. "The uncertainty before that was kind o' tough on the nerves."

More Naturalizing In U. S. Than Ever

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 29 (AP)—A greater number of petitions for United States citizenship was filed in 1942 than in any previous year in the history of the nation, Earl G. Harrison, United States Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, said here.

Aliens submitted 350,000 petitions for naturalization to the immigration and naturalization service of the Justice Department, Mr. Harrison asserted in an address before the International Institute, and final citizenship papers were granted to 250,000.

"I want to dispel the idea that there is no naturalization while the country is at war," he declared. "The judges are so busy that they cannot grant the petitions as fast as the service can approve them."

He placed the country's alien population at 4,200,000 and said the percentage of unnaturalized residents of the United States is now the smallest in history.

Social Insurance Heads Canada Parliament Agenda

By Morris McDougall
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 28—The two features of the Dominion Government's program for the new Parliamentary session which have aroused the liveliest interest are the plan for a comprehensive measure of social insurance for the nation and the course to be followed in taxing incomes.

The social-insurance scheme which is the Government's goal "will constitute a character of social security for the whole of Canada."

This is the first time that such a rounded social-security scheme has been promised the people of Canada by a party in power. It is a reflection of the present current of men's thought which considers some such guarantee against want must be a pillar of reconstructed society after the war.

There is no assurance that any actual measure will be adopted during the session. The Government is pledged to the appointment immediately of a select committee of the Commons which "will examine and report on the most practical measures of social insurance and the steps which will be required to ensure their inclusion in a national plan."

Broad Investigation

The committee will cover much ground in its investigation. Undoubtedly the Beveridge Plan will be studied to see to what extent it would apply to conditions in Canada. The committee will have the advantage of the research already carried out by the Committee on Reconstruction and Reestablishment. The Earl of Athlone, Canada's Governor General, said in reading the speech from the Throne that the Committee would be reconstituted in some way.

Health insurance is one of the questions to be studied and this is one scheme which it is believed the session may put into legislative form. It was recently announced that the Canadian Medical Association had given its tentative approval to the idea of health insurance.

Although the scheme has been carefully studied, no definite form of insurance has been worked out. The main point is that the Government has adopted a nation-wide plan of social insurance as an integral part of its policy. As stated in the speech from the Throne:

"Freedom from fear and from want would be the assured possession of all. A nation-wide plan which would provide insurance against the inevitable consequences of major economic and social hazards is essential if this object is to be attained."

The plan would encompass the various plans already in operation in relation to annuities, unemployment insurance, pensions, widows' and mothers' allowances, etc., some of these being Dominion and other Provincial enactments.

The plan in whatever form it may take undoubtedly will require discussions and adjustments with the Provinces, perhaps further references to the report of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations, and possibly some changes in the British North American Act.

The reference to income-tax collection in the speech from the Throne said proposals "will include the further development of the method of payment of the personal income in the year in which income is received, thus carrying to its logical conclusion the approach made last year to the collection of taxes on a current basis."

The Finance Department is collecting a large proportion of income taxes at the source. Something paralleling the Ruml Plan, to some extent, at least, seems to be in prospect. It is suggested that instead of wiping out arrears of 1942 taxes, the unpaid portion might be spread over a period of from five to 10 years.

Beveridge Plan Seen Hard on Middle Class

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 29

The Very Rev. W. R. Inge, former dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, expressed concern today lest the Beveridge Plan for postwar Britain eliminate the middle class through inflation and taxation.

Writing under the title "as a bourgeois myself," the former Dean said in an article in the Church of England newspaper:

"I agreed with Euripedes that 'of the three classes, it is the middle class that saves the country.'

"The populace may be corrupted by the promise of Utopia, of panem et cirenses [food and amusement], the dole and the dogs. But the workingman individually is such a good fellow and so intelligent I hope we will resist the bribes of politicians, especially if his 'betters' set a good example of self-denial, . . ."

Turks Eagerly Watch Drive Of Allies for Mediterranean

By Derek Patmore
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Jan. 29 — The Casablanca conference has already caused a deep impression on Turkish political circles in Ankara, who are watching the progress of the battle for control of the Mediterranean with the closest interest.

The Turks are showing an increasing offensive spirit, and it is now openly admitted that coming events in the Mediterranean basin cannot leave Turkey indifferent.

The conquest of Tripoli has caused a great sensation here, for it is remembered how the Italians wrenched this colony from the Turks before the last war. The humiliation of Italian imperial dreams has caused general satisfaction here.

Preview of Strategy

As to the possible immediate result of the Casablanca meeting, foreign diplomatic circles here think that United Nations strategy will probably take the following course:

After liquidation of the Tunisian campaign, the invasion of both Sicily and Crete preparations for such campaigns are believed to have been going on recently in the Middle East.

An attack on the Italian-controlled Dodecanese Islands is a distinct possibility in the near future, especially as recent reports indicate that Italian morale in these islands is low.

Even the important base of Rhodes might fall without much effort. Any attack on the Dodecanese would vitally affect Turkey, because it has never forgiven the manner in which Italy occupied these islands after World War I and Turkish military experts have always considered the islands, which are so near the Turkish coast as vital to Turkish security.

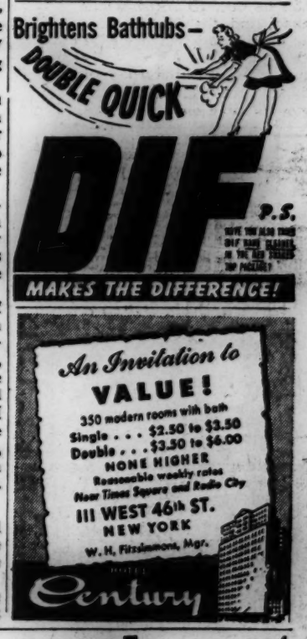
Future of the Dodecanese

While Turkey has no territorial ambitions, the future fate of the Dodecanese Islands cannot leave it indifferent to their future.

Once the United Nations have gained control of these important Mediterranean islands it is generally thought in foreign diplomatic circles in Ankara that the invasion of the Greek mainland will be attempted.

The most reliable reports from the Balkans also confirm that the German General Staff suspects such an eventual United Nations move and is already taking steps to counter it.

However recent reports seem to indicate that the Germans are obsessed with a new idea of an impregnable German fortress in Europe. They may plan to make their main defense in Northern Greece and only fight delaying actions in the Peloponnesus. This part of Greece is difficult to defend without the sacrifice of enormous forces which Germany can ill afford to lose at present.



New Films as They Come to Boston Screens—Duke Ellington's Concert

Coward's 'In Which We Serve' At the State and Orpheum

By Edwin F. Melvin

Patriotic themes seem to call forth Noel Coward's best work. "Cavalcade" was a case in point. So is "In Which We Serve," his new war film now at the State and Orpheum.

This latest product of the manifold Coward abilities, in which he is producer, director, scenario writer, composer of incidental music, and principal player, is a notable achievement. It is not entirely without flaw. The use of the flashback seems overdone, and, particularly in the beginning of the film, unnecessarily confusing. The mannered style in which some of the dialogue is spoken lends a suggestion of artificiality.

But these deficiencies are of minor importance in view of the things he has accomplished. He has pictured a fragment of the war in terms of human beings, plain men and women who have followed where their duty has called them. He has told a story that has dramatic tension, tragedy and comedy, a pervading feeling of humanity, and a sense of the national character that has carried Britain through the difficult early years of the war.

The narrative is concerned with H. M. S. Torrin, a destroyer commissioned just before the outbreak of war, the men who are her officers and crew, the homes from which they come, and the way of life which they are defending. At the beginning of the film the Torrin is engaged in operations off Crete. At first she is victorious. Then she succumbs to an attack from the air. The ship is abandoned and as the men are in the water their thoughts, translated into flashbacks, review for the spectator the career of the vessel and carry the audience into the homes of men.

The laying of the keel is to be seen, the commissioning of the ship, the hurried preparations when war seemed imminent, the announcement by the Prime Minister that the conflict had begun. You are introduced to Captain Kinross, his wife, and children. You make the acquaintance of Chief Petty Officer Walter Hardy, his wife, and mother-in-law. You learn of Ordinary Seaman Shorty Blake, see how he met Freda Lewis, and watch the blossoming of their romance into marriage. In the briefest of terms, the film gives as much of an understanding of these people as though you had known them for years.

The naval exploits of the Torrin are mingled with descriptions of periods of leave. The ship is to be seen under fire for the first time, on convoy duty in the Atlantic, rescuing the British Expeditionary Force from Dunkirk, and in combat in the Mediterranean until the final attack, when she sinks slowly beneath the waves. The rescue of the survivors is portrayed, and the final farewell in a Mediterranean port, spoken by the captain to his men before he shakes hands with each of them individually as they separate to be assigned to other ships.

Mr. Coward has been more successful as a director than as an actor. His performance as Captain Kinross seems somewhat deliberately stylized and lacking in warmth. But in guiding the production he has secured admirable characterizations in most of the roles that count. Bernard Miles as Chief Petty Officer Hardy manages to compress a thumbnail portrait of the man in the limited footage of film at his disposal. The same is true of John Mills as Ordinary Seaman Shorty Blake. Among the women, Kay Walsh as Freda Lewis, Joyce Carey as Mrs. Hardy, and Dora Gregory as the mother-in-law in the Hardy household have been the most conspicuously successful, for their roles afford the best opportunities. Celia Johnson gives a skillful performance as Mrs. Kinross but the part falls into somewhat conventional lines.

On the cinematic side, Mr. Coward has secured some highly effective scenes. There is the moment, for instance, when an infantry sergeant assembles his exhausted men, rescued from Dunkirk, and marches them away with a swagger that betokens their unbroken courage. The sequences which depict the Torrin's first engagement with the enemy seem as though they might be the real thing. And on the lighter side there are such amusing bits as a glimpse of Chief Officer Hardy roaring out the chorus of a song at a music hall, or snatches of family arguments in the Hardy household, or debates over the comparative merits of various branches of the service. The departure of the men after shore leave, and the breaking of the news of an air raid to a man whose wife has been killed, have been handled with a restraint that adds to their impact. Mr. Coward may not be a man of wide experience in the movies but his sense of the dramatic guides him on the screen as it has in the theater

NBC

Jarmila Novotna

To sing in the Morning Musicale at the Hotel Statler on Wednesday Feb. 10.

Michael Redgrave in 'Kipps'

English film now at the Fine Arts Theater

Symphony Hall Jazz Program Applauded by Large Audience

Education, by remark of Duke Ellington at Symphony Hall last evening, enables the Negro to "walk around the edges"; and the concert which he gave with his orchestra there showed at least one member of his group, Billy Strayhorn, getting well across the edge with a composition of his entitled, "Dirge."

Here we have a short piece with some sing to it; and why the jazz folk do not more frequently go in for the sing element in their music is hard to see. Mostly in last night's program they affected rhythm for the rhythm's sake; and when they did venture into melody it was pretty sure to be on the order of a wail. They played upon instruments of gorgeous quality of sound, but they hid that quality, or sunk it, whatever figure we may choose, the greater part of the time by devices of tone production fantastic almost beyond limit.

Mr. Ellington and his adept fellow-performers drew out an extraordinary audience of men and women of combatant age, along with numbers of the Armed Forces, for whose benefit the occasion was got up, and they provided exciting—yes, crashing and smashing entertainment. Here was a sublimation of the American invention known as jazz, which they say has gone around the world.

Prevailing, as has been remarked often enough, is the four-time beat, presumably a demand of the dance floor. But Mr. Ellington brings in some passages of threes in his history-depicting suite entitled "Black, Brown and Beige," and with agreeable contrast and relief. The threes are admitted in the last movement, by way of reminder, according to program notes, of the waltz era, though the lilt seems something else than old Viennese.

With more variety of rhythm—did Mr. Ellington introduce the threes with a slight flourish of fives?—and more tune, not necessarily highly "sweetened," jazz might get into serious company. If it does not finally make such company, it will be the first dance form that has failed to.

Mr. Ellington conducts without baton, keeping fairly inside classic method. When he quits the front of the platform and takes to the piano off at the side, he evidently trusts his doublebass player, located well forward and plucking the strings, or else his percussion man at the back, to keep up the beat. He lets a trumpeter, a trombonist, or a saxophone player into the spotlight for a solo moment every little while, or perhaps a pair of artists, or three. In the second part of "Black, Brown, and Beige," a contralto singer (last night, Betty Roche) appears for an obbligato episode, "The Blues."

W. P. T.

Shostakovitch Novelty

More Shostakovitch enlivens the season when the Edgar Curtis String Orchestra puts on a chamber music piece of his at the New England Mutual Hall, evening of Sunday, Jan. 31, 8:30 o'clock. The work is Shostakovitch's Pianoforte Quintet, op. 57. It is presented under the direction of Edgar Curtis in a setting for piano and string orchestra, with David Bacon at the piano. Other matters considered at the meeting of the organization, which numbers toward 30 players, are Handel's Concerto Grosso in F and Oboe Concerto in B flat (Raymond Toubman, soloist), and Mozart's Serenade in D for two small orchestras.

Schnabel Program

Artur Schnabel, the pianist, appearing in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, March 7, in Aaron Richmond's Celebrity Series, will present, according to arrangements thus far determined, a sonata by Schubert and two sonatas by Mozart. Undetermined is whether a second Schubert or an early Beethoven one will round out the program.

Youth Concert

Wheeler Beckett, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra Youth Concerts, introduces the Andante and Finale of Schubert's Symphony in C major, No. 7, to his audience in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Feb. 3, at 3:30. Other items on his program are an air by Bach, the "Hebrides" Overture by Mendelssohn, a Strauss Waltz, and a Sousa March.

To Play Pinocchio Role

The role of Pinocchio in the Clare Tree Major production, to be given Saturday morning, Feb. 6, in Jordan Hall, will be played by a former Lynn girl, Ermes Gerardi.

"Pinocchio" is the second in a series of four children's plays presented under the auspices of the Women's International League. "Beauty and Beast" will be given March 6, and "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," April 3.

'Arabian Nights' Tuesday

The Keith Memorial has scheduled "Arabian Nights" to begin a regular run Tuesday at 5:30 p. m. Jon Hall, Maria Montez, and Sabu head the cast. The companion feature will be "Strictly in the Groove," with Leon Errol and Donald O'Connor. "Army Chaplain" in the "This Is America" series will complete the program.

Winninger in Cast

Charles Winninger has been cast for a top role with Jean Arthur and John Wayne in "Free For All," Frank Ross production for RKO Radio. Camera work started last week.

'Star Spangled Rhythm' at Met

Paramount has gone all out with its brightest spangles for "Star Spangled Rhythm," now at the Metropolitan. If you are bent on seeing a hatful of stars—43, according to Paramount statisticians—in one production, this is the time to do it. The film offers everything from Eddie Anderson in a zoot suit to Vera Zorina in the snow, from Veronica Lake to Mount Rushmore and a patriotic finale.

Any attempt to report upon "Star Spangled Rhythm" is likely sooner or later to develop into a name-calling marathon—in a nice way, of course. The story concerns the efforts of Pop Webster (Victor Moore), formerly the great "Bronco Billy" Webster, to conceal from his sailor son (Eddie Bracken) that he is not executive vice-president of Paramount but merely a gateman. Pop's partner in the hoax is Polly Judson, Paramount telephone operator, played by Betty Hutton in a style which makes previous concepts of the blonde bombshell seem apathetic.

Throughout the proceedings, there is a pleasant air of self-spoofing which gives the behind-the-scenes story a freshness not often achieved by these entertainments. The head of the studio is called B. G. De Soto after Paramount's chief, B. G. De Sylva. B. G.'s chief is Mr. Freemont, doubtless a reference to Paramount's president, Y. Frank Freeman. The scenes in which real directors—Cecil B. DeMille, Preston Sturges, and Ralph Murphy—appear are good fun.

Oddly enough, for a musical comedy, the harum-scarum plot in the early episodes provides the best entertainment of all. The hazards attendant upon Pop's and Polly's exposure as they guide Jimmy Webster and his sailor pals about the sound stages are amusing. The casual encounters with the stars and the introduction of musical numbers have been well arranged.

The film was directed by George Marshall and written by Harry Tugend, George Kaufman, Arthur Ross, Melvin Frank, and Norman Panama. Harold Arlen and Johnny Mercer wrote the songs, the best of which are "Hit the Road to Dreamland," pleasantly sung by Mary Martin and Dick Powell with an accompaniment by the Golden Gate Quartet, and "Sharp as a Tack," crisply done by Mr. Anderson and Katherine Dunham. "On the Swing Shift" is a satisfactory song-and-dance production number on an aircraft plant theme.

The finale is in the form of a huge revue put on by Paramount stars and assisting folk for the crew of Jimmy's ship. It is more impressive quantitatively than qualitatively. In the course of this entertainment, Bing Crosby does a patriotic number. Bob Hope is master of ceremonies and does a comic sketch with William Bendix. Dorothy Lamour, Paulette Goddard, and Veronica Lake appear in a rather unhappy take-off of themselves. Franchot Tone, Ray Milland, Alan Ladd, Jerry Colonna, Macdonald Carey, Lynne Overman, Fred MacMurray, Susan Hayward, Dona Drake, Gil Lamb, Cass Daley, Arthur Treacher, Walter Catlett, Sterling Holloway, Walter Dare Wahl, and others appear in and out of character. If for nothing else than sheer volume, the performance is tremendous. In fact, the basic rule for watching "Star-Spangled Rhythm" would seem to be: If at first you don't see what you like, just wait a minute.

"Street of Chance," the companion feature, which Garrett Fort adapted for the screen from a story by Cornell Woolrich, tells about a man who, upon regaining his lost memory, finds himself wanted for murder. The film is straight mystery melodrama. It has been tersely directed by Jack Hively and is well acted by Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor, Sheldon Leonard, Jerome Cowan, Frieda Inescort, Adeline De Walt Reynolds, and Louise Platt.

Mr. Fort's strangely unnatural dialogue on occasion mars but does not detract unduly from the picture's effectiveness. Frank Thompson (Mr. Meredith), the hero, not only finds it necessary to re-discover what went on during the time that he cannot remember, but he is forced to evade police while conducting his investigation. Thompson is excellently acted by Mr. Meredith and the players are all thoroughly capable. Morbid aspects of the story have not been unduly emphasized.

On the Stage

Paul Robeson will be seen on Broadway next season in "Othello," according to the New York Times, in a production to be presented by the Theater Guild. Margaret Webster, who presented Mr. Robeson in the same role at Cambridge last summer, is expected to direct the production and will probably play the part of Emilia which she did at Brattle Hall last August. John Haggott, production manager for the Guild, is to assist Miss Webster in the Guild undertaking as he did in the summer production. An out-of-town opening, the Times adds, is planned for either late September or early October, with a New York premiere to follow a brief tour.

John Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln" will be presented by the Tributary Theater at the Peabody Playhouse, Lincoln's Birthday, Friday, Feb. 12. A second performance is scheduled for Saturday night, Feb. 13.

"The Pirates of Penzance" will be given by the Elizabeth Peabody House Operetta Company, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Center, at the Peabody Playhouse on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings, Feb. 4, 5, and 6.

Beveridge Webster

Guest soloist with the Boston String Quartet in the first Boston performance of Martinů's First Piano Quintet, to be presented at a concert in Recital Hall of the New England Conservatory of Music, Sunday evening, Feb. 7.

'Kipps' From England

"Kipps," now at the Fine Arts, is a quietly amusing comedy, made in England, about a draper's assistant in the early years of the present century who inherited an unexpected fortune and was almost persuaded to marry a social climber instead of his childhood sweetheart. The film, which was shown briefly downtown late in the summer, is based on the novel by H. G. Wells. Probably some of the gaps which seem to occur in the story are due to compression necessary to bring the narrative within the compass of the screen. But in general Carol Reed's direction is polished, and the acting by Michael Redgrave and an English cast is delightful.

Satire, romance, and some farcical humors have been mingled in telling the tale of a small English boy who went up from a small village to a provincial city to become apprenticed to a draper, endured the hardships and enjoyed the simple pleasures of his humble associates, made the acquaintance of a raffish actor, lost his job, and suddenly learned that he had been bequeathed a fortune. The film goes on to relate how he was taken up by self-seeking snobs; how they tried to make him into a young man of fashion; and how he finally rebelled and decided to marry the pretty girl, remembered from his village childhood, who was now employed as a maid.

The story has been adroitly told and it is embroidered with amusing touches. But it is the acting which gives the film its flavor. Mr. Redgrave is admirably cast as the modest and good-natured Kipps. His performance is delicately balanced, with just a suggestion of caricature, but with a sound core of real understanding of the character to give it substance.

Phyllis Calvert is charming as the pretty maid who hesitated to marry her suddenly rich sweetheart and felt uncomfortable in the midst of the wealth which the marriage brought her. Diana Wynyard does with skill the part of the social climber who almost carried the young man off. Helen Haye as her mother, Arthur Riscoe as the flamboyant theatrical man, Max Adrian as a sycophantic intellectual, and Edward Rigby as a pessimistic elderly draper are among the others who are conspicuous in the cast. All of them are able players, but sometimes the accents are so very English that it is difficult for American audiences to tell what is being said.

Victory Concert Feb. 7

The eleventh Victory Concert of the current season will be given by the Einar Hansen Trio on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 7 from 4 to 5 in the Tapestry Gallery of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston.

The artists of the Trio are Ethel Hutchinson, pianist; Einar Hansen, violinist; Enrico Fabrizio, cellist. Miss Hutchinson has given many recitals and has appeared as a soloist with the Boston Symphony Pops Orchestra. Mr. Hansen and Mr. Enrico Fabrizio are members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

The Victory Concerts are primarily for members of the armed forces and their guests. The general public is admitted five minutes prior to the beginning of each concert and is allowed to occupy any vacant seats in the rear of the hall.

Talk on Jewish Music

Prof. S. G. Braslavsky gives his annual lecture-recital on Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Lecture Hall of the Public Library, Copley Square (Boylston Street entrance), Boston. The subject will be "Jewish music and music by Jews." Musical illustrations will be given by Joan Ruth, soprano; Mary Wolfman, soprano; Beverly Myers, mezzo-soprano; Jeanne Gorin, alto; Olga Brasiavsky, pianist, and a women's chorus. Admission is free and the public is invited.

'Army Show' in Los Angeles

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Irving Berlin's "This Is The Army" has arrived in Los Angeles. It brought Mr. Berlin with it, too, very pleased, he said, to be "back in Hollywood." He was inclined to be modest about his show.

"I'm no fool," he said. "I deserve some of the credit, but there were a lot of others around when 'This Is The Army' was born."

There will be a "lot of others" around, too, when it is made into a movie for Warners—as it will be as soon as it has completed engagements in Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Casey Robinson and the Epstein brothers, Jules and Philip, have done a screen play about which not very much is known. It has been announced, however, that it will contain all the original numbers, with a story of some sort to hold them together. It is rumored, and no one seems to deny it, that Ginger Rogers will have a very large part in the production, although no women were in the original show or the somewhat lightened production which is at present touring the country.

The show is traveling in two special trains, but there was not enough room for "all the others," Mr. Berlin said, and a great many were left behind.

It is still an all-soldier show so far as the troupe is concerned, with the entire cast receiving Army pay and something known as "maintenance," which usually begins at about $3 a day per man, and then scales off to $2 or so a day after the show has been in a town a certain number of days.

No one seems to know whether the movie production will mark the end of the show or not. It is felt that if the present cast can be held together something good for the morale of the country might result.

Asked what was meant by "morale" and how this show could give it, one of the soldiers replied:

"Morale means the conviction that we are going to win the war, nothing else. And this is one show that gives an audience plenty of it, believe me."

There has also been some talk that the show might go overseas as a unit; but, on the other hand, there is considerable belief among cast members that they will soon be with their old Army units again and the show a thing of the past.

'This Rock' Benefit Planned

The second night of the engagement of "This Rock" at the Plymouth, Wednesday, Feb. 3, has been taken over as a benefit by the Boston chapter of the alumnae association of Trinity College, Washington, D. C.

AMUSEMENTS

(BOSTON STAGE)

PLYMOUTH • LAST 3 TIMES! LAST MAT. TOM'W, 2:30
ALFRED de LIAGRE, JR., presents
ROLAND YOUNG "ASK MY FRIEND SANDY"
A New Farce by STANLEY YOUNG with NORMAN LLOYD & MARY SARGENT
Eves.: 55c to $2.75 Sat. Mat.: 55c to $2.20
2 WEEKS BEGIN Tues., Feb. 2—Seats NOW
EDDIE DOWLING presents BILLIE BURKE in "THIS ROCK"
A New Comedy by WALTER LIVINGSTON FAUST
Eve.: 55c to $2.75; Pop. Mats. Thurs.: 55c to $1.65; Sat.: 55c to $2.20.

BOSTON (MOVIES)

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Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Plymouth—"Ask My Friend Sandy," by Stanley Young. Starring Roland Young. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—"The Ziegfeld Follies," starring Milton Berle, Ilona Massey and Arthur Treacher. Staged by John Murray Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"Springtime for Henry," starring Edward Everett Horton. 8:15. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Tijou—"Bambi." 10:10 a. m., 12:50, 2:30, 6:10, 8:50. "Thunderbirds," John Sutton, Gene Tierney. 9:30, 11:25 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:20, 10.

Esquire—"I Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake. 1:15, 4, 6:50, 9:35. "Sherlock Holmes and the Voice of Terror," Basil Rathbone. 2:40, 5:30, 8:15.

Exeter—Selections from "Inside Britain." 1:55, 5, 8:10. "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 2:45, 6, 9:10.

Fenway—"Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. "Ice-Capades Revue," Jerry Colonna, Vera Vague, Ellen Drew. 11:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:15.

Fine Arts — "Kipps," Dianna Wynyard, Michael Redgrave. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. "Harvard Oarsmen." 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.

Keith Memorial — "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Cary Grant, Ginger Rogers. 9:10 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:45, 10. "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peery. 11:10 a. m., 2.25, 5:40, 8:50.

Kenmore—"Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Preston Foster. 1, 4, 6:40, 9:40. "Whispering Ghosts," Milton Berle 2:30, 5:25, 8:10.

Metropolitan—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Fred MacMurray, Franchot Tone, Ray Milland, Victor Moore, Dorothy Lamour, Paulette Goddard. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:35, 9:30. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Virginia Christine. 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:30.

Modern—"Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn. 10:45 a. m., 2:15, 5:50, 9:20. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 9:20 a. m., 12:50, 4:20, 7:55.

Orpheum—"In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. 10 a. m., 12:25, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40, 10:05.

Paramount—"Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:40, 9:45. "Ice-Capades Revue," Jerry Colonna, Vera Vague, Ellen Drew. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.

RKO-Boston—"Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 10:25 a. m., 12:45, 3:30, 5:45, 8, 10:15. Stage Show: 11:40 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7, 9:15.

Scollay—"Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn. 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:25. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:05.

South Station Theater—"Vaudeville Days," "Steel Head Fighters," "Paratroops," "Leon Errol Comedy," "Q-Men," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Continuous Sunday 1-11.

State—"In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:44, 7:20, 9:58.

Telepix—Mussolini in "Yellow Caesar," "Daffy Duck and Bugs Bunny Cartoon," "Ray McKinley's Orchestra," "Hedda Hopper," sports and India. 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Smith of Minnesota," Bruce Smith, Arline Judge. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:10, 4:30, 6:50, 9:10. "Underground Agent," Bruce Bennett, Leslie Brooks. 10:35 a. m., 12:55, 3:15, 5:35, 7:55, 10:15.

Tremont—"Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. 9 a. m., 12:40, 4:20, 8. "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 10:30 a. m., 2:10, 5:50, 9:30.

Uptown—"Seven Days' Leave," Lucille Ball, Victor Mature. 1:20, 4:40, 8:10. "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. 2:50, 6:15, 9:40.

Washington Street Olympia—"Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. 12:15, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. "Seven Days' Leave," Lucille Ball, Victor Mature. 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Rudy Vallee. "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin. 1:45, 7:45.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. 1:45, 8. **Regent:** "The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore, R. Cummings. "Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall 1:50, 8. **Cleveland Circle:** "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan. "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. 1:45, 8.

BROOKLINE VILLAGE—Brookline: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. "Lucky Legs," Jinx Falkenburg, Kay Harris. **Coolidge Corner:** "You Were Never Lovelier," Rita Hayworth, Fred Astaire. "Blondie for Victory," Penny Singleton.

CAMBRIDGE — Central: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin. 2, 8.

University: "Thunderbirds," Gene Tierney, Preston Foster. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. "I Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake. 1:40, 4:50, 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Timber," Leo Carrillo, Andy Devine. "Secrets of a Co-Ed," Otto Kruger. 2, 7. **Codman Square:** "Thunder Birds," Gene Tierney, "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter. 1:45, 7:45. **Franklin:** "Thunder Birds," Gene Tierney. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter. 1:45, 8. **Strand:** "Cairo," Jeannette MacDonald, Robert Young. "Tish," Marjorie Main, Lee Bowman. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Moonlight in Havana," Allan Jones, June Frazee. "Destination Unknown," William Gargan, Irene Hervey. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 3:24, 8:16. "Pacific Rendezvous," Jean Rogers, Lee Bowman. 2, 7, 9:44. **Park:** "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. 2, 7.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene, Carla Lehman. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan, Jean Rogers. **Hyde Park:** "How Green Was My Valley," Roddy McDowall, Walter Pidgeon. "West of the Law."

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy. "Pacific Rendezvous," Jean Rogers, Lee Bowman. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien. "Blondie for Victory," Penny Singleton. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Counter Espionage," Warren William, Eric Blore. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. "You Were Never Lovelier," Rita Hayworth, Fred Astaire. 3:02, 6:12, 9:22.

Mystic: "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "Seven Days' Leave," Lucille Ball, Victor Mature. 3:25, 8:25. **Strand:** "The Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. 3:15, 8:30. "The Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens. 2:05, 7, 10. **Orpheum:** "Busses Roar," Richard Travis, Julie Bishop. 2:15, 7, 9:55. "Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. 3:20, 8:30.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young, "Tish," Marjorie Main, Lee Bowman. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter, Carolyn Lee. "Pierre of the Plains," John Carroll, Ruth Hussey. 1:45, 7:45. **Fellsway:** "Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. "Careful, Soft Shoulders," Virginia Bruce, James Ellison. 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Thunder Birds," Gene Tierney, Preston Foster. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "The Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "The Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young. "Tish," Marjorie Main. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison. "City of Silent Men," Frank Albertson. 2, 8. **Strand:** "You were Never Lovelier," Rita Hayworth, Fred Astaire. "Counter Espionage," Warren William. 2, 8.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Seven Sweethearts," Kathryn Grayson. "Counter Espionage," Warren William, Eric Blore. 2, 8.

ROSLINDALE—Rialto: "The Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 2, 8:20.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Anne Rutherford. "The Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 2, 8. **Capitol:** "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers. "Bambi." 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Iceland," John Payne. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Call of the Canyon," Gene Autry. 2:08, 7:54. "Thunder Birds," Gene Tierney, Preston Foster. 3:30, 9:17.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Cairo," Robert Young, Jeanette MacDonald. "I Married a Witch," Veronica Lake. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Yank in Libya," H. B. Warner, Joan Woodbury. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. 2, 8. **Coolidge:** "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "The Spy Ship," Craig Stevens, Irene Manning. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan, Jean Rogers. 1:30, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable, Jack Oakie, Victor Mature. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "The Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene, Clara Lehmann.

Japanese-American Unit for U. S. Army

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—A revision of policy to ease restrictions on Americans of Japanese ancestry and employ loyal ones in war work was indicated in an announcement of plans for an Army unit of Japanese-Americans.

The Army unit is to include infantry, artillery, engineer and medical personnel organized in a combat team. Announcing the decision to form it, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said:

"The War Department's action is part of a larger program which will enable all loyal American citizens of Japanese ancestry to make their proper contribution toward winning the war—through employment in war production as well as military service."

Some Japanese-Americans already are serving in the Army, but there are no units of the size of the projected combat team which, presumably, would number several thousand men.

Psychological Effect

Organization of the unit, aside from its military value, might have psychological and propaganda importance in Asia. There was no indication, however, that this figured in the decision. Mr. Stimson said it was based on recognition of "the inherent right of every faithful citizen, regardless of ancestry, to bear arms in the nation's battle."

About two-thirds of the 110,000 Japanese now held in detention centers are American citizens, the War Relocation Authority reported. However, some are Japanese-educated and of probable loyalty to their ancestors' homeland.

For some time there has been agitation both within the Government and without for release of those citizens of unquestioned loyalty. Currently, a Senate Military subcommittee is studying this problem in considering a resolution by Senator Mon C. Wallgren (D) of Washington to transfer supervision of the camps from the War Relocation Authority to the War Department.

Chairman Albert B. Chandler (D) of Kentucky of the subcommittee said "something should be done to separate the loyal Japanese from the avowed enemies of this country in those camps."

His committee, he said, approved the decision to raise a Japanese contingent of soldiers.

Grew's Opinion

At a closed session yesterday, the committee heard two witnesses. Senator Chandler said Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan, expressed the opinion that nothing should be done which might "alienate the thousands of loyal Japanese" but that those of questionable loyalty should have the closest supervision.

The other witness was Tokuaio Nishimura Slocum who was released from a detention camp, Senator Chandler said, when he presented proof that he fought in the First World War in the same company with Alvin York, one of the American heroes of that conflict.

"It was Slocum's opinion that 75 per cent of all the Japanese in the colonies [detention camps] are loyal to the United States, and 25 per cent of them aggressively and outspokenly so," Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming said. Senator Wallgren added that Mr. Slocum also said 25 per cent of American-born Japanese were "enemies of this country."

The WRA has blamed difficulties in the camps, such as the riot at Manzanar, Calif., last month in which one man was killed, primarily to ill feeling between pro-Axis Japanese and pro-American ones.

It has been investigating individuals and releasing a few found to be of undoubted loyalty. Recently, these releases were at the rate of about 10 a day, it said.

Co-operation With WMC

A spokesman for the War relocation Authority said it had set up five officers to work with the War Manpower Commission in placing Japanese-Americans in private employment. These are in Cleveland, Chicago, Kansas City, Denver and Salt Lake City.

About 600 persons have been released from the camps with permits of indefinite leave, he said.

No one is released, he said, until: Investigative bodies report there is no evidence of past subversive activities on the part of the Japanese-American and no indication he might engage in such activities.

A job is lined up to which he can go.

Local community sentiment is such that the Japanese-American will be received there.

He promises to report any change of address or employment to the WRA.

Japanese-Americans To Move Eastward

By the Associated Press

Cleveland, Jan. 29

Plans to relieve farm and factory labor shortages in Ohio, Michigan and West Virginia with 10,000 Japanese-Americans held in 10 western relocation centers, were announced yesterday with the opening of a war relocation authority branch office here.

HONOLULU, Jan. 29 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons reported yesterday he had been directed to induct 1,500 Americans of Japanese descent as volunteers in the United States Army.

The statement by the Commander of the Hawaiian Department, United States Army, followed word from Washington that the Army had plans for a combat unit of loyal Japanese-Americans.

General Emmons, who also is military governor of Hawaii, said "these volunteers will be formed into combat units on the mainland and will, when trained, be sent into an active theater of operation.

"A large percentage of the officers will be citizens of Japanese ancestry.

"The places of induction, the age limit, and other information will be announced at the earliest practicable date."

"Once in a great while," the General said, "an opportunity presents itself to recognize an entire section of this country for its performance of duty. All people of the Hawaiian Islands have contributed generously to our war effort. Among these have been Americans of Japanese descent.

"Their role has not been an easy one. Open to distrust because of their racial origin and discriminated against in certain fields of defense effort, they nevertheless have borne their burdens without complaint and have added materially to the strength of the Hawaiian area.

"They have behaved themselves admirably under most trying conditions and have bought great quantities of War Bonds and by the labor of their hands have added to the common defense.

"In view of these facts and by War Department authority I have been designated to offer Americans of Japanese ancestry an opportunity to serve their country.

"This opportunity is in the form of voluntary combat services in the armed forces. The manner of response and record these men will establish as fighting soldiers will be one of the best answers to those who question the loyalty of American citizens of Japanese descent in Hawaii."

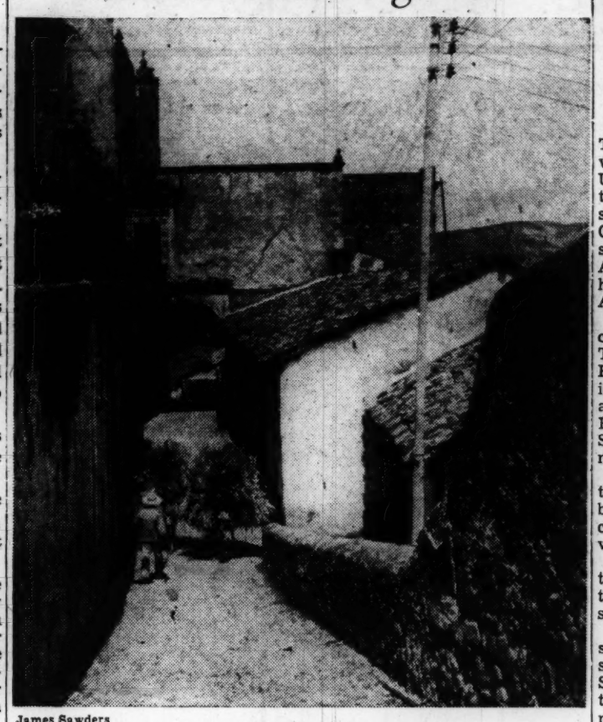
Halifax Sees Need Of 'Wisdom and Will'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the Unitied States, said Jan. 27 two things are needed above all others—wisdom and will—"if we are to win the security for which the whole world is aching."

"We must find the wisdom to see what has to be done in every sphere, political, military, and economic, the wisdom to make the mold in which the peaceful life of the world may again take shape and set. And we must find the will to ensure the observance of these arrangements by those who would threaten peace; to ensure them, if need be by force, until they are modified by free agreement."

Lord Halifax spoke at a United Service Organization United Nations film festival prior to the showing of a film depicting Great Britain's part in the war.

No Gas Rationing Here



James Sawders

Street Along Cathedral Wall in Taxco

Automobiles may be rented to tour Mexico's scenic pleasure grounds.

Americans Free to Travel At Will Throughout Mexico

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A Mexican vacation is still in order for Americans. There is no gasoline rationing in Mexico and, although this country is at war with the Axis, Americans are free to travel at will in this land of Spanish-speaking peoples. While Americans must either use bus, train, or plane to reach Mexico, automobiles may be rented once the tourist is across the border. From that point he may drive, or be driven, to any point he desires for there is plenty of gasoline available in Mexico. Also there is no ration of tires.

Winter Months Warm

Because of the United States Government's request for Americans to take vacations in the winter in order to ease up on heavy summer travel there are no better months than February and March to visit Mexico.

Why? Because it is fiesta time. Because winter in Mexico is warm. The skies are usually cloudless. The nights cool.

So in February, the Mexican Tourist Association suggests prospective visitors first visit the ancient village of the musical name, Tzintzuntzan in Michoacan. Tzintzuntzan holds a week-long festival from the first through the seventh, with Indian-Spanish dances before the plaza of the old church. And being at the gate of the Tarascan lake country, one follows the broad new highway farther to Lake Patzcuaro. Then one may go on to the orchard city of Uruapan, or to the Spanish metropolis of Guadalaraja.

On Feb. 5, no matter where the visitor may be in Mexico, the parades, fireworks, and evening balls that mark Constitution Day, a national holiday, may be enjoyed. Four days later the visitor could easily be at San Juan Teotihuacan, near Mexico City, watching the dances and pageantry against the backdrop of Aztec Pyramids of the Sun and Moon, and the temple of Quetzalcoatl.

Mid-Winter Rodeo

The daring skills and feats of the cowboy of the Old West will return to Arizona with the romance and flavor of past days. The La Fiesta de Los Vaqueros, Tucson's famed midwinter Rodeo, has been placed on the calendar for Feb. 20 to 22 with military approval, and is to combine its fiesta celebration with the Southern Arizona Dude Ranchers Association. For the wartime visitor, the event offers three roaring days of spirited entertainment with colorful parades and costumed pageantry. Tucson, in the heart of the "Painted Desert," offers visitors reminders of many yesterdays, which cling historically around the old Pueblo. From California "Gold Rush" days the town was on the famous overland Covered Wagon route. The rattling stage coaches, and the sturdy men who rode them, brought fame to Tucson as a Wild West town.

New Air Service

A new international airline service between the United States and Mexico will soon begin operation. The Braniff Airways, Inc., have been awarded a permanent extension of service between San Antonio and Laredo by the Civil Aeronautics Board. Heretofore Laredo has not been on the schedule of any airline. Pan American Airways and its subsidiary Compania Mexican Aviation already have agreed to an interchange of equipment. The new route will be a significant aid to the war effort and its ally Mexico. War production plants and military establishments throughout the country will be provided with direct air mail, express and passenger service to Mexico.

Lincoln Memorials

With the nation's observance of Lincoln's birthday near at hand attention is called to the three Washington Memorials. Set in lonely grandeur on the left bank of the Potomac, against the Amphitheater of the Virginia Hills, stands the Lincoln Memorial, one of the world's most inspiring structures. Its classic beauty of snowy marble is accentuated by the perennial green of garden terraces and the reflecting pools suggestive of India's Taj Mahal. The Lincoln Museum, opened in 1932, is located in the building which housed Ford's theater, where Lincoln was shot on the night of April 14, 1865. The "Lincolniana" is one of the most famous collections. "The House Where Lincoln Died," now officially named, is directly opposite the Lincoln Museum. It was purchased by the Federal Government in 1896. All three memorials are now being preserved under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service.

Witness Says Hitler Sought Revolt in U. S.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29 (AP)—Testimony that Adolf Hitler in 1937 was plotting a revolution in the United States—with "bloodshed in the streets," if necessary—was considered in United States District Court today as the Government sought to revoke the citizenship of Alexander M. Hartmann, former head of the Philadelphia German-American Bund.

John C. Metcalfe, Washington correspondent for the Chicago Times, testified that he joined the Bund's storm trooper unit to get information on German activities and that the Bund was "sure" that Hitler would overthrow the United States Government and substitute national socialism.

"We [Storm Troopers] were told that a change of government would be achieved . . . and that if it couldn't be done peacefully, it would be done by force," he said.

"And we were told to anticipate that in making the change by force there would be bloodshed on the streets of America."

Several "local leaders" made such statements, he added. He specifically named Hermann Schwarzmann, who he said was the leader of the Astoria, N. Y., post. Mr. Schwarzmann, he said, discussed the plan at an "official meeting" of storm troopers in June or July of 1937.

Mr. Metcalfe had testified previously that five men wearing United States Army officers' uniforms exchanged the Nazi salute with G. Wilhelm Kunze, one-time leader of the Philadelphia Bund, at a Bund picnic here.

The Government charges that Mr. Hartmann, who led the unit in 1937-38, made mental reservations of loyalty to his native Germany when he was naturalized.

The 42-year-old engineer has testified that he learned of the Bunds "true purposes" only two weeks ago when his counsel told him of testimony given at previous trials of Bundsmen. He said he had understood the organizations' motive was to spread German culture.

Warplane Safety Record 99.7 P. C.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Assistant Secretary of War Robert A. Lovett yesterday branded as "vicious, reckless and completely untrue," a rumor that "50 per cent of personnel in Army planes en route to our fronts are killed in transit."

In a letter to Representative Overton Brooks (D) of Louisiana, read on the floor of the House, Mr. Lovett said that during 1942, 99.7 per cent of all aircraft accepted for domestic ferrying and foreign flight delivery by the Air Transport Command were delivered to their destinations.

Mr. Brooks had called the rumor to the attention of the Assistant Secretary.

Mr. Lovett said that the percentage of fatal accidents to deliveries in such operations was only 0.2 of 1 per cent during the six months period ending Dec. 31, 1942.

"Such a record would be gratifying even under peacetime conditions," Mr. Lovett continued. "Remembering that flight delivery of our modern high performance aircraft is made to 10 active overseas air fronts completely encircling the globe (from subzero temperatures of the Arctic to the subtropical climates of Africa and the Southwest Pacific) the accomplishment is a superb one and an extraordinary tribute to the pilots, the machines and the operating and supervisory personnel."

Mr. Lovett asked Mr. Brooks for assistance in tracing the rumor to its source.

Lend-Lease Services to U. S. Recounted

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—Opposition to continuation of Lend-Lease seemed to be collapsing as Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Lend-Lease Administrator, opened hearings before the House Foreign Affairs Committee today on the extension of the Act for another year.

Recapitulating what has been done under the Act—most of the statistics of which already have been published—Mr. Stettinius made plain that the Act works two ways and that the United States has received goods as well as given them under the measure; that the whole structure of United Nations war co-operation has been built on reciprocal Lend-Lease, and that the same procedure may be used in the rehabilitation period after the war.

"In the time of crisis," said Mr. Stettinius today, "a principle has been hammered out—of total co-operation among nations in the waging of war—co-operation in the interest of each, and for the benefit of all, the only principle on which a war of alliance can be successfully waged."

New Zealand Food

Witness revealed that under the reciprocal Lend-Lease procedure, New Zealand, normally a food-exporting nation, has supplied such great amounts to United States troops "without cost to us" that eggs, milk, and fruit are in short supply "and the civilian population is feeling the pinch."

Most Americans still think of Lend-Lease as a one-way affair, whereas actually it is open to traffic in both directions.

With total amount of Lend-Lease aid to the end of December, as previously anounced, set at $8,253,000,000, Mr. Stettinius today recapitulated other figures and pointed out specific examples of the aid.

Thus the British have sent benzol right across the Atlantic to aid the United States as part of Lend-Lease two-way aid, Mr. Stettinius revealed, as well as vital examples of equipment; while American soldiers in Britain are getting large quantities of British-grown food despite the food shortage there.

China as Example

Gallant China, witness said, gave a symbolic example of Lend-Lease when the time came for the famous Fighting Tigers of the original American volunteer group to be absorbed in the United States Army. An Army board recommended that the United States pay China cash for the 46 airplanes and other equipment of the Fighting Tigers taken over by the United States Air Forces.

"But Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek insisted upon turning over the planes to the United States Air Forces without payment of cash as a token of China's feeling of friendship for the United States," witness said.

Food and supplies amounting to over $1,250,000,000 have been turned over to Russia since the aid program started in October, 1941. Up to the end of November, 1942, this amounted to almost 2,600 planes, over 3,200 tanks, and 81,000 assorted motor vehicles. Britain has sent Russia more than 2,000 planes and approximately 2,600 tanks.

"By the lives lost, the cities and homes destroyed and in the other losses of war," witness said, "Russia and China and Great Britain have made limitless contributionss to their cause, as well as to curs. There has not been and there never will be developed a standard of values by which we can measure lives lost against the cost of airplanes or guns."

British Receive Fifth Of Supplies From U. S.

By the Associated Press

Birmingham, England, Jan. 29

Production Minister Oliver Lyttelton told an audience of workers today that Britain depends upon the United States for roughly 20 per cent of the nation's war supplies.

This, he said, includes such diverse items as clothing for troops and equipment for bomber squadrons, but excludes merchant shipbuilding.

Over the whole field, Mr. Lyttelton said, Britain produced about 50 per cent more in 1942 than 1941.

Second Wake Raid in 5 Weeks Show Liberators Can Take It

HEADQUARTERS HAWAIIAN AIR FORCE, Jan. 29 (AP)—Dumbo the Avenger, powerful four-motored B-24 Liberator bomber, is back from a trip halfway to Japan with several flights of companion planes after the second raid on Japanese-held Wake Island in five weeks. But it has a shot-up engine and some fuel tank holes to show for it.

Col. William A. Matheny of Carrington, N. C., who commanded the mass raid Dec. 24, commanded this repeat performance which was primarily a reconnaissance mission and secondarily a bombardment task.

"In 10 minutes over Wake at noon on Jan. 25 we covered three islands in full reconnaissance by splitting our flight into several sections, and 90 per cent of our bombs hit their targets," Colonel Matheny said.

Eight Zeros Attacked

"Eight Jap Zeros attacked us. One went spinning into the ocean, and we saw four others smoking in spins but didn't wait for them to hit the water.

"My lead plane was the target of attack of all eight Zeroes and these Liberators sure can take it. One of my engines was shot out and there were two hits in the oil tank, another in the engine mount and a bullet through the bomb bay gas tank but we all got through okay and there wasn't a single casualty in our flight force.

"We got over Wake at noon and were 10 minutes over the target. We saw the blackened ruins of our previous Dec. 24 raid and we smashed several new buildings the Japs had built.

Japanese Surprised

"It was a surprise to the Japs. They didn't open up with antiaircraft fire or start to take off in the Zeros until I dropped my bombs. Either they were completely surprised or awfully careless.

"Then as we turned away there was plenty of antiaircraft fire. With the air filled with puffs of smoke, but not close to us.

"We observed considerable new construction since our last pulverizing raid and there were two supply ships, small ones, in the harbor. We saw only eight planes.

"The attack by the Zeros started on us after we left Wake and were homing. It lasted 20 minutes. All concentrated on our lead plane although some other planes got some of it. After the Japs delivered their attack singly on my plane they would do a couple or three slow barrel rolls. They put on a little exhibition of flying. No fighter pilot can resist the temptation to show off."

The amount or extent of the damage was undisclosed but Capt. Philip R. Krieg of Oak Harbor, Wash., said he saw large columns of heavy smoke, like oil fires. And several buildings were demolished.

Travel

MEXICO

● We shall be perfectly frank. If it is inimical to the best interests of America's war effort, then Mexico will not want you to visit her this winter. But if you are one of the fortunate "furlough" group, or if overwork or tension demands rest and change, then a cordial, warm-hearted welcome awaits you here.

● Your ally south of the Rio Grande is keeping "open house" all through winter and into spring. Hemispheric solidarity suggests this courtesy. As your host we shall do everything in our power to make your visit restful and delightful — and you may be sure that Mexico's sunny, reinvigorating "winter" will bring a quick return to top efficiency.

No passport is necessary, and there is no gas rationing in Mexico. Moreover, your dollar buys more. But make your reservations early so we may send you complete information on when to go and how.

MEXICAN GOVERNMENT TOURIST DEPARTMENT
MEXICAN TOURIST ASSOCIATION
Mexico, D. F. Mexico

If you plan to visit your boy in camp in Texas or elsewhere in the Southwest, include nearby Mexico. Or if business necessitates a trip to Central or South America, stop over en route. Mexico's new international bridge puts the Guatemalan border only 48 hours from Mexico City!

FLORIDA SUN REST AND RECREATION

Trips including fine hotels, many meals, sightseeing, entertainment, 9 to 16 days visiting principal resorts. Parties leave Feb. 15, March 8 and 29. Also let us tell you about 7 different ways of going to Florida. We secure tickets, Pullmans, seats. Ask for folders. COLPITTS TOURS, 262 Washington St., Boston. Tel. Cap. 3533

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PARK CRESCENT HOTEL, 87th St. & Riverside Dr., Single $2.75, Double $4

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The Home Forum

The Book of Freedom

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THESE DAYS of world conflict, the ideal of freedom has been much emphasized. The statement of four essential human freedoms has reverberated around the world, namely, "Freedom of speech and expression—everywhere in the world . . . freedom of every person to worship God in his own way—everywhere in the world . . . freedom from want . . . freedom from fear." Such a statement of the essentials of human freedom has its roots in the moral and spiritual teaching of the Bible, the common heritage of freedom-loving people.

The Declaration of Independence states that men "are endowed, by the Creator, with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." This is a spiritual fact about man which is expressed in the Bible in various ways. This declaration, as well as earlier charters of liberty which men have struggled for and won, is based on the Principle of freedom found in the Bible. It has often been noted that those nations and peoples who have been nurtured on the teachings of the Bible, have resisted oppression, and have struggled to establish laws to protect their sense of freedom. Indeed, the Bible reveals the basis of moral and religious freedom. A noted historian, writing of the people of England at the time of the Reformation, speaks of the effect this new familiarity with the Bible had on the character of the people as follows: "The whole temper of the nation felt the change. A new conception of life and of man superseded the old. A new moral and religious impulse spread through every class."

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Any system of education or governmental organization that ignores the moral and spiritual teachings of the Bible is doomed to failure at the outset. Such systems are based on the belief that man is material. The Bible states that man is spiritual, made in the image and likeness of God, and therefore having spiritual needs. The foundational teachings of the Bible include the moral law, set forth by Moses, and the grace and truth of the gospel of love, taught and demonstrated by Christ Jesus. Throughout the Bible prophet and apostle affirm God's allness and point out the path of freedom as found in the understanding of God and His laws.

"We must," as Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 363), **"hold fast to the Principle of Christian Science as the Word that is God, Spirit, and Truth. This Word corrects the philosopher, confutes the astronomer, exposes the subtle sophist, and drives diviners mad. The Bible is the learned man's masterpiece, the ignorant man's dictionary, the wise man's directory."** Christian Science is founded on the Bible. Mrs. Eddy claims no other authority. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 103) she writes: **"I have demonstrated through Mind the effects of Truth on the health, longevity, and morals of men; and I have found nothing in ancient or in modern systems on which to found my own, except the teachings and demonstrations of our great Master and the lives of prophets and apostles. The Bible has been my only authority. I have had no other guide in the strait and narrow way of Truth."**

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The moral and spiritual authority of the Bible is unchanging, universal, and infallible, because it is Truth. Today, Christian Science is revealing to many people all over the world the priceless truths of the Bible in their application to human problems. The many Scriptural promises of freedom from want, fear, and human woe are being fulfilled today in the experiences of many who are learning that God is indeed, as the Psalmist declared (Psalms 46:1), "a very present help in trouble."

The problems of fear and want are as old as human experience, and the remedy for overcoming them is found in a clearer understanding of God as ever-present divine Love, who supplies all the needs of His children. The prophet Isaiah voices the promise of divine protection which is being proved today in many places all over the world (Isaiah 43:2): **"When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee: when thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burned; neither shall the flame kindle upon thee."** Christian Science reveals the Principle of divine protection and points out the way to realize its fulfillment in human experience.

The Psalmist voices the divine promise (Psalms 34: 9, 10): **"There is no want to them that fear him. The young lions do lack, and suffer hunger: but they that seek the Lord shall not want any good thing."** By keeping our own thoughts filled with Truth we can help our loved ones to realize divine protection in whatever danger and distress they may be facing in the performance of their duty. God is unchanging Principle, ever-present Love, and His laws of protection are therefore sure and certain. The world needs more and more the Christianly scientific understanding of the Bible which reveals the ever-present God of mercy and justice and truth, and brings freedom from every form of bondage to belief in a power apart from God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

By Courtesy of the Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF MME. CHARLES SIMARD: *A Pencil Drawing by J. A. D. Ingres*

JEAN AUGUSTE DOMINIQUE INGRES ranks with the greatest masters of draftsmanship. As years pass by, and the evolution of modern art proceeds, the significance of Ingres in relation to his contemporaries and artistic descendants magnifies.

Ingres (1780-1867) was a pupil of the official painter of Napoleon, Jacques Louis David. His talents were manifest very early, and in 1803 Napoleon sat for Ingres. The young painter went to Italy and was overwhelmed with the beauty of the Italian masters. When Ingres returned to France, after a long sojourn in Italy, he was emulated and venerated as a great leader and teacher. Disruptions and revolutions were due, however, in the art world and it was sad indeed for an artist of Ingres' skill and discipline to witness the excesses of Romanticism and Realism. He lived just long enough to witness the early efforts of the Impressionists.

The portrait of Madame Charles Simard is signed "A son ami Simard, Ingres del, 1857." It was made well on in the career of the master when he had cultivated his most adroit features of draftsmanship. While Ingres succeeded in conveying the total effect of surface, texture, and modeling, he was not a mere realist. Analysis of his drawing reveals a substructure of design elements that are as basic and as geometric as those of a Cubist. The lines of contour, in addition to fulfilling their descriptive task, also become the instrument of rhythmic sequences.

Ingres did not have in common with many modern painters the great relish for color. For him, line was paramount. And well might it be, for he possessed the genius for accomplishing great things with it.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Under the Syringa Trees

THE OLD SOUTH AFRICAN mission-house stood white and cool in what had once been cotton-fields—now only a waste of brown earth and sand stretching to the Blauwkrantz River. In front of the house, a large pepper-tree gave shade and a group of syringas were beginning to show the bright green foliage and lilac, sweet-scented blooms of early spring.

Maybe at this very spot, something over a hundred years ago, Dutch Voortrekkers had outspanned their heavy covered wagons, to await the return of their leaders from the ill-fated visit to the Zulu king, Dingaan. Today the scene is little changed. Except for a small irrigation settlement at Weenen, the farmland extending along the Blauwkrantz to the Tugela River is so stony and rugged that cultivation is possible only in narrow strips along the river valley. The soil is rich and productive, when seasons are good, but scanty rainfall makes most crops unprofitable. The farms are chiefly used as labor reserves, for the more fertile farms. The natives live in grass huts on the steep hillsides, growing small patches of grain in the river valley; and keeping goats and cattle, which subsist on the sparse but rich grass amongst the rocks.

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As we stepped out of the old mission-house, one early morning, the valley and surrounding hills lay in perfect silence. In spite of that, we felt as though we were being scrutinized by hundreds of unseen eyes. Gradually we saw—first here, then there—little movements. Along the tree stems, soft rustling sounds betrayed the presence of large, blue-headed lizards which, as we approached, slid out of sight, puffing out their throats in a comical fashion.

On the hill opposite, huts, which at first had appeared part of the rocky, brownish-golden declivity, began to take shape. There was no smoke, no natives were to be seen, but here and there part of the landscape suddenly seemed to come to life; and then we saw a goat, a cow, or a donkey grazing. The shapes of different wild trees stood out green against the somber rocks. Some of the trees were covered with bloom, not sparsely or delicately, but with the prodigality of desert plants which have but a brief flowering-spell and make the most of it.

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It grew hotter as the day advanced. The hills took on a bluish haze; the scenery became dreamlike and veiled. One could no longer perceive sound or movement. The countryside reverted to its original state of mystery—the mystery of the South African wilds. We retired into the dark coolness of the old mission-house. Dai-dai, the venerable caretaker, brought us a simple repast of cornmeal porridge, which we ate with honey and fresh milk.

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Some time after noon, as the shadows began to lengthen, we again stepped out under the group of syringa trees. As we did so, we saw a tall brown figure, carrying a bundle of sticks and knobkerries, emerge from the river-bed and approach the house. Several paces behind him hastened a short, stout native, with an old sun-helmet perched at the back of his head. Behind him came a boy of fifteen or so, clad only in a torn coat. After him appeared a donkey, carrying a naked native boy. The little procession approached rapidly, and came to a respectful halt in front of us under the syringas.

The tall native stretched out a paper to Julian. It was a permit authorizing the removal of the stout man's cattle, for some trespass of land, to the distant pound at Weenen. The fat man began protesting vigorously, his helmet sliding farther and farther off his head. He waved his hands, he smiled at us ingratiatingly, he frowned prodigiously, he apostrophized his opponent with contempt. He was voluble and dramatic as only a native, whose sole means of expression is by word of mouth, can be. The two young boys listened solemnly. The donkey drowsily hung its head. The blue lizards glanced down lazily from the trees.

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The missionaries of former times had held court under the syringas and settled just such questions as were now being presented. The present owner of the farm, when in residence, daily received native delegations under these same trees. Only in cases when the tribes were at war amongst themselves had the issue to be taken before a magistrate. But here, under the syringa trees, they brought their minor disputes to be decided by the white man's wisdom.

The tall lean man and the short stout man were now waxing more eloquent, becoming more heated over the cattle-impounding question. The owner of the farm was away, but surely all white men can decide difficult questions—they eyed us expectantly. Julian, leisurely peeling an orange, for one must not show undue interest, told them that, if the matter was urgent, he would notify the mounted police at Weenen; but, if they were not in a hurry, they could await the return of the owner of the farm. The natives were overcome with awe by this Solomonic pronouncement. Both raised their hands in respectful acknowledgment, uttering the word "Baba!" (father). We returned to the cool house. The heat of the day had reached its zenith and was beginning to cool down again.

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When we came out, several hours later, plaintiff, defendant, and old Dai-dai, the caretaker, were all squatting on their haunches, under the syringa trees, amicably drawing patterns in the sand, and conversing on the topics of the day as if nothing had disturbed them.

I. K.

The Royal Drawing Lesson

"I AM VERY CONSCIENTIOUS in my work. You tell me what to do, Mr. Leitch, and I will do it," said Queen Victoria to the last of the classical landscape painters of the old school, beginning lessons with him.

And so Mr. Leitch superintended the shading of a tree here, or the pillars of a ruined temple there; just as Sir Edwin Landseer, in his turn, superintended the anatomy of a dachshund, or a Scots terrier.

Mr. Leitch, in a letter to Mrs. Leitch from Balmoral, thus describes Queen Victoria sketching in October, 1863:

"This morning at half-past ten the Queen sent for me and took a lesson indoors, and about 12, as the day was very bright, she said we might finish the sketch we had begun out of doors last week. So I got ready, and I wish you could have seen us—Her Majesty on a rough Highland pony with a Highlander to lead it; Lady Churchill walking alongside of the Queen; the Princess Louise also trudging along and your husband walking alongside of the Princess. When we got to the place of work there was another picture—Her Majesty sitting in the middle of a country road with a great rough stone out of the river to put her paint box on; Lady Churchill holding an umbrella over the Queen's head, and I seated near Her Majesty so that she could see what I was doing. The Princess Louise was on my right hand, sitting on a big stone, and working away at her drawing, and her Highlander—the Queen's personal attendant, John Brown—with the pony in the background. Several people that passed did, I assure you, stare at the group. The Queen evidently enjoyed it very much.—From "Festival," by MARY MACCARTHY. (New York: Longmans, Green.)

Treasure Alley

IT WAS A CROOKED little alley that struck off unpretentiously—almost apologetically—from Queen Street. If I had not had a particular fondness for crooked streets, I should never have bothered with it; for it looked distinctly unpromising, and as if it led nowhere. The cobbled pavement could hardly accommodate more than three bicycles abreast, and sidewalks that ran beside the low buildings at either side were hardly wide enough for a single person.

The alley was quite empty as I turned into it; it seemed sunk in a quiet sleep. The conventional clothing shops began it, but they soon melted into other shops whose windows held a variety of gentle surprises: a charming set of doll's furniture, East Indian curios—intricately wrought silver boxes, exquisite chess-sets of carved ivory—windows with Dutch tiles which looked as if they had come from dismantled Franklin stoves, religious relics of darkened wood and brass, rare faded prints of Holland, antique furniture, bits of quaint fabrics and old violins. And then into the curious dusty atmosphere of the past burst freshness from the present—a window of flowers: baskets of bright spring tulips of brilliant quivering yellow, purple sweet-peas, crimson anemones.

I had had the alley so completely to myself that I was beginning to feel a sense of owning it, when a big Dutchman strode by, singing in a lusty, full-hearted voice an unknown tune. Its gusto, instead of disturbing my sense of possession, only lent an added glamor. They went together perfectly—the windows of curious foreign displays that lined the little alley and the mellow voice singing its way along it.

E. M. McC.

Księga wolności

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, ktory znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

W TEJ DOBIE konfliktu, szczególny nacisk kładzie się na ideał wolności. Oznajmienie czterech zasadniczych człowieczych wolności znalazło odgłos na około świata, mianowicie, „wolność mowy i wyrażenia—wszędzie na świecie . . . wolność każdej osoby chwalenia Boga w swój własny sposób—wszędzie na świecie . . . swoboda od niedostatku . . . swoboda od bojaźni." Oznajmienie takie swobody ludzkiej ma swe korzenie w moralnej i duchownej nauce Pisma Świętego, które jest wspólnem dziedzictwem ludzi kochających wolność.

Oświadczenie Wolności oznajmia że człowiek „jest obdarżony, przez Stwórcę, pewnemi prawami przyrodzonemi; że między temi są, życie, wolność, i dążenie za szczęściem." Jest to fakt duchowny o człowieku, fakt który jest wyrażony w Piśmie Swiętem różnemi sposobami. Oświadczenie to, jakoteż i rychlejsze przywileje wolności o które człowiek walczył i które zdobył, opierają się na Zasadzie wolności ktora znajduje się w Piśmie Swiętem. Często zauważano że te narody i ludzie którzy byli wychowani w nauce Pisma Świętego opierali się uciemiężeniu, i walczyli aby ustanowić prawa celem chronienia ich poczucia wolności. Rzeczywiście Pismo Święte wyjawia podstawę moralnej i religijnej wolności. Sławny historyk, pisząc o ludzie Angielskim podczas Reformacji, powiada że to nowe zapoznanie się z Pismem Świętem miało następujący skutek na charakterze ludzi; „Całe usposobienie narodu poczuło zmianę tą. Nowe pojęcie o życiu i o człowieku zastąpiło stare pojęcia. Nowe moralne i religijne pobudzenie rozszerzyło się do wszystkich klas."

Wszelki system szkolnej lub rządowej organizacji który nie uwzględnia moralnej i duchownej nauki Pisma Świętego jest przeznaczony na niepowodzenie od samego początku. Systemy te polegają na mniemaniu że człowiek jest materyalnem. Pismo Święte twierdzi że człowiek jest duchownem, stworzonem w obrazie i podobieństwie Boga i przeto mający potrzeby duchowne. Gruntowne nauki Pisma Świętego obejmują prawo moralne przedstawione przez Mojżesza, i łaskę i prawdę ewangelji miłości, uczonej i wykazanej przez Chrystusa Jezusa. Poprzez całe Pismo Święte prorok i apostoł potwierdza Boga wszystkość i wskazuje drogę wolności którą znajdzie się w zrozumieniu Boga i Jego praw.

„Mušimy," jak pisze Mary Baker Eddy w jej "Miscellaneous Writings" (Różne Pisma, str. 363), „trzymać się mocno Zasady Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej jako Słowa które *jest* Bogiem, Duchem, i Prawdą. Słowo te poprawia filozofa, zbija rozumowanie astronoma, wyjaśnia przebiegłego sofistę, i prowadzi wróżycieli do szału. Pismo Święte jest arcydziełem uczonego, słownikiem ciemnego, a kierownikiem mądrego." Wiedza Chrześcijańska opiera się na Piśmie Świętem. Mrs. Eddy nie wymaga dalszego zatwierdzenia. W "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (Pierwszy Kościół Chrystusa, Uczonego, i Różności, str. 103) pisze ona: „Ja wykazałam przez Myśl skutki Prawdy na zdrowie, długowieczność, i na moralność człowieczą; i nie znalazłam nic w starożytnych lub nowoczesnych systemach na którem mogłabym oprzeć swój własny, oprócz nauk i manifestacji naszego znacznego Mistrza i w życiu proroków i apostołów. Pismo Święte było moją jedyną władzą. Nie miałam żadnego innego drogowskazu w prostej i wązkiej drodze Prawdy."

Moralna i duchowna władza Pisma Świętego jest niezmienną, powszechną i nieomylną ponieważ jest ona Prawdą. Dziś Wiedza Chrześcijańska objawia wielu ludziom we wszystkich częściach świata nieocenione prawdy Pisma Swiętego i ich zastosowanie do zadań ludzkich. Wiele przyrzeczeń w Piśmie Świętem o wolności od potrzeby, bojaźni i ludzkiej niedoli jest dziś spełnionych w doświadczeniu wielu którzy uczą się że Bóg jest, prawdziwie, jak oznajmił Psalmista (Psalmy 46:2), „we wszelkim ucisku najpewniejszym."

Zagadnienia bojaźni i braku są tak stare jak ludzkie doświadczenie, a lekarstwo na przemogę nad niemi znaleźć można w wyraźnem zrozumieniu Boga jako zawsze-obecną boską Miłość, który dostarcza wszelkich potrzeb Swych dzieci. Prorok Izajasz głosi przyrzeczenie boskiej ochrony która stwierdzona jest w dniu dzisiejszym w wielu miejscach na całym świecie (Izajasz 43:2): „Gdy pójdziesz przez wody, będę z tobą, a jeźli przez rzeki, nie zaleją cię; pójdzieszli przez ogień, nie spalisz się, a płomień nie imie się ciebie." Wiedza Chrześcijańska objawia Zasadę boskiej opieki i wskazuje drogę do osiągnięcia jej spełnienia w ludzkim doświadczeniu.

Psalmista wyraża boskie przyrzeczenie (Psalmy 34:10, 11): „Niemasz niedostatku bojącym się go. Lwięta niedostatek cierpią i głód; lecz szukającym Pana nie będzie schodziło na wszelkiém dobrém." Przez napełnienie myśli nasze Prawdą możemy dopomódz naszym ukochanym osiągnąć boską ochronę przed jakimkolwiekbądź niebezpieczeństwem lub nieszczęściu w którem mogą się znaleźć przy wykonaniu swych obowiązków. Bóg jest niezmienną Zasadą, zawsze obecną Miłością, przeto Jego prawa opieki są pewne i niewątpliwe. Świat potrzebuje coraz więcej Chrześcijańsko naukowego zrozumienia Pisma Świętego które objawia zawsze-obecnego Boga litości i sprawiedliwości i prawdy i przynosi wolność od wszelkiej postaci poddaństwa do wiary w siłę odosobioną od Boga.

Wiadomości o pismach tyczących się Wiedzą Chrześcijańską są do nabycia u wydawcy—The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Destiny

Your feet make patterns in the snow.

If one should ask,
You will not need to say
That is where you went, or why.

The still, slow fall
Will cover every step you take.

The goodness that you know
Reflects
Beyond your footsteps in the snow.

NANCY LORING

Fallow Acres

These fallow acres lying in the sun
Have done their work and it was work well done.
In earlier years fine crops grew on this soil;
This loam was worked with many hours of toil;
From spring to autumn harvest cycle grew,
Ripening each fall with vari-colored hue
Of rich abundance stored in barn and bin
To meet the days when winter settled in.
These fallow acres were not always bare,
Running to meadow grass, thistle and tare.
Now idle in the sun and wind and rain
They rest, waiting to feel the plow again.

LOUISE DARCY

A Word for American Culture

WE HAVE SPOKEN of the public stage in 1755 as being small and provincial. It *was* provincial in a way, as undoubtedly as it was small, yet in another way there was less cultural difference in 1755 than in 1925 between the American and European environments. Young Europeans of wealth and position made, of course, "the grand tour," but for ordinary people, without introductions to grandees, Europe held much less then as education than it does now. Landscape, as yet, was but little regarded, in spite of Thomson's Seasons, published in 1730. Some progress, perhaps, had been made, since in the preceding century James Howell, Gent., had described the Alps as "high and hideous," "uncouth huge monstrous excrescences of nature" bearing nothing but "craggy stones."

There was no romantic interest in the past. That still awaited the wand of Scott to bring it into being. To most people, Gothic and the Middle Ages were, as were the Alps to blunt James Howell, "uncouth, huge, monstrous." Opera of the day could be heard in Paris and a few other places, but there was no such general opportunity for musical education as is offered to the tourist today. On the other hand, there were extremely good orchestral concerts then to be heard in several American cities, and the theatrical season of 1754 in New York could hardly have been excelled, if it was, by that of any European city in the same year. Pictures there were in Europe in plenty, but they were in private hands. The day of museums and public galleries, open to all travellers, had not yet dawned. There was no National Gallery, and merely the germ of a British Museum in London; no Louvre in Paris; no Ryks Museum in Amsterdam; no *Gemäldegalerie* in Dresden; no Pitti or Uffizi in Florence. For most people, books were the main source of culture, and they could be studied as well in New England as in old.
—From "The Adams Family," by JAMES TRUSLOW ADAMS. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

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NAME .....
STREET .....
CITY .....
STATE .....

Memo on Tomorrow:

One Man Understands Another ..... ***By Anne Holliday Webb***

In his statement on the Four Freedoms just a year ago, President Roosevelt said: "The machinery for enforcing peace is important and indispensable but even more important is that there be established a moral situation which will support and operate this machinery."

Until very recently the cultivation of a common understanding among the peoples of the earth seemed a utopian dream to many. There are some who still regard it as such. Since the organization of the League of Nations, leaders in international affairs have for the most part sought to promote the co-operation of states, expecting, with this accomplished, that the inhabitants of the earth would fall into harmonious relationships. But events of recent years have shown clearly the interdependence of peoples, irrespective of national boundaries and national behavior. The common threats to the security of men everywhere have made it plain that the world is in need not only of a higher individual and international standard of behavior but also of a greater affection among peoples throughout the earth.

Many organizations are working toward this end today. Experience has taught that literacy in international affairs, were it possible to achieve, would still be inadequate to create the kind of understanding needed for a world of good neighbors. By many it is recognized that there must be a new point of view, an improved level of reference, which will help men everywhere to understand that the good of one is the good of all, that the well-being of the whole is similarly the well-being of the individual. But to understand good in its universal sense at this period in history requires intelligence and love, information and sacrifice. It calls for a process of education in world co-operation and the immediate mobilization of sympathetic minds in every land.

School of New Living

In recent weeks this objective has been greatly facilitated by the organization under the auspices of the Free World Association of a Confederation of World Groupments for the purpose of spreading the ideals of unity among freedom-loving peoples, and of promoting a "school of new living" for free men. Much inspiration has been brought to this new movement by Prof. Li Yu Ying, President of the National Academy at Peiping and Chairman of the Board of Directors of Free World.

"No government and no governmental organization," says Professor Li, "can inaugurate such a decisive new period of history as the United Nations without having at the same time, a corresponding popular organization." The United Nations, or any world organization based on federal principles, would presumably deal with problems of a social and economic, military and political nature. The Confederation, on the other hand, would operate only in a private sphere and would concern itself with educating public opinion in the principles and practices of federal co-operation. In the nature of its membership, its roots would be in the people, and, registering their will, it would in time become a valuable ally of any constructive world government.

The features which especially commend the Confederation are the underlying guiding philosophy of world relationships, which actually gives purpose to the Confederation, and the plan for the reorganization of world knowledge. There has been a growing sentiment all through the past decade for some new appraisal of knowledge. Much of the intellectual wealth of man today is preserved only in specialized form, often highly systematized and classified, with little apparent relationship to the life of mankind. A grasp of this intellectual heritage in its bearing on human experience is one of the great needs of today.

With the sweeping changes in thought during the past 70 years especially, it is necessary, Professor Li maintains, to bring forth a new synthesis of knowledge based on concepts of a federated world instead of a national one. To achieve this end, the preparation of a new encyclopaedia, a revolutionary one, is proposed—to be translated into many languages and issued as a series of small volumes, each of a size to be slipped conveniently into the coat pocket. Knowledge would be treated as an integrated, practical possession of all men, not as specialized learning for the few. Embraced in one unifying concept of world relations, all information would in some degree contribute to the whole; and individual problems would be organically related to world solutions.

World Community

In this inter-related plan for the Confederation, the encyclopaedia, and an underlying philosophy of world relations, the Confederation is the practical instrument designed to reach men anywhere, bringing to them the ideals and intellectual evidence embodied in the other two. "World Confederation," says Professor Li again, "will never be an instrument for power (force) but will embody the world conscience, inspiring groups and individuals with understanding, love, and helpfulness." On its practical side, the Confederation would consist of federations, organizations, and associations of all kinds from all continents and nations; it would embrace nations, states, provinces, cantons, villages, individuals. The closest collaboration would exist between the autonomous members of the Confederation and the central, guiding organization—a dynamic exchange of need and supply on the moral basis, leading toward a larger sense of world community.

In its brief existence of less than two years, the Free World Association has made substantial progress toward its objectives with the publication of the Magazine Free World in both foreign and American editions and with numerous activities resulting therefrom. Much has also been done on the encyclopaedia and with the organization of the Confederation. And preceding this was the formulation of the basic philosophy, which has already assumed distinct trends capable of inspiring and attracting thought along channels of constructive effort.

It was Confucius, I believe, who said that if a man were going on a journey of a thousand miles, he must begin by taking the first step.

The Unconquerables:

Song of the Oppressed ..... ***By R. K.***

Eight Dutchmen gather one moonless, blacked-out night on a street corner in the town of Sittard and sing songs. The good burghers of the town lean from their windows to hear the nocturnal chorus. Suddenly the police appear The singers are rounded up and carted off to jail. A brief announcement of the German occupation authorities a few days later says they were arrested because their songs expressed "undesirable sentiments."

The eight Dutchmen are exponents of the new music that has grown up in Holland and other occupied countries—the hymns of defiance against the oppressor, songs of ridicule against the Nazis and hope for victory. They are heard all over Holland.

On a quiet Amsterdam street is heard a German refrain. A group of Dutchmen, singing as loud as they can, stand in front of an old building bearing the name plate in heavy type, "Ortskommandatur." Inside the "Ortskommandatur"—the German officer in charge of propaganda—is pleasantly surprised to hear Dutchmen sing a German song. But in the neighboring houses Dutchmen have opened their windows and are joyfully listening. The music is German, but the words are in Dutch, jeering at the Nazis.

Dutch song writers and Dutch wits have fully exploited every field in which the German influence has made itself felt. The Dutch are well-known for their humor. "Gallows humor" they call it—the songs they sing in defiance of threats of execution.

Such a spirit finds expression, for example, in one of the songs written after the Germans virtually closed down all the Dutch factories by refusing them sufficient raw materials. The song, sung all over Holland to an old Dutch tune, goes as follows:

The British came in the darkness,
They flew by night o'er the sea.
The Germans were nervously waiting;
"Don't hit us tonight," was their plea.

The sirens started their howling
The bombs came down by the ton;
"They hit only sheep," said the Jerries.
But factories . . . well, there were none!

The effect of the British air raids on military targets in Holland has been the subject of many stories and songs. The German official news agency used to say about these raids that no important objects were hit, although a number of cows were killed in the meadows. When hearing this and similar announcements on their radio, Dutchmen used to add, "The cow remained burning for two days."

Britain is still the land of "hope and glory" to which the Dutch look for their liberation. Here is what people in Holland sing when they see German soldiers marching with full kit:

Twenty thousand Germans to the North Sea
went to swim,
Loaded with their rifles, and lifebelts, neat
and trim;
They started out with fervor, like a hungry,
wolfish pack—
Then, plunging to the bottom, forgot to breast-
stroke back.

Dutchmen are doing everything in their power to undermine the German pilots' self-confidence. It isn't pleasant for a pilot who, after several strenuous journeys, has just got a short leave, to drop in a Dutch café and hear the people at a table behind him hum softly, but audibly:

Tonight he's not going up in the air.
He may not be afraid, but he knows Tommy is
there.

Winter nights are dark, and the blackout makes them darker. So wandering bands of "freedom carol singers" stroll around the streets singing these songs in never-ending repertoire, to the delight and enjoyment of Dutch folk indoors.

(ANETA)

To Change the Subject:

The Trade in Drinking Cups ..... ***By Margaret Williamson***

Something was said in an essay which went recently under the editorial hand, about a man who pulled out of his knapsack a drinking cup. A horn drinking cup, presumably, such as one sees in Switzerland; such as one imagines in the possession of climbers on the Gornergrat, the Jungfrau, or the Brévent, as they rest with their backs against giant firs and their eyes dazzled with the bewildering expanse of snowy peaks across the valley. But this undescribed drinking cup in an essay reminded me of certain other drinking cups I have known. And they were made, invariably, of silver.

My father used to buy them. Yes, I mean them; although there would be no possible means of determining how many his purchases numbered through the years. They were, as I said, made of silver, and usually they were inscribed with the initials of their future owners. Father's habit was to give them as presents to people he liked. He gave them as wedding presents, as birthday presents, or as presents to people about to start on a journey.

A Present Par Excellence

I never knew how he came to adopt the drinking cup as the present par excellence. Perhaps for its exquisitely polished silver surface, perhaps for its ruddy silver-gilt lining, perhaps only for those beautifully scrolled initials on the side. We would sometimes try to turn his attention to something else, on the arrival of a wedding invitation. But he came home invariably, from Bigelow Kennard's, with another silver drinking cup.

As a family, too, we used to transport them in our luggage whenever we went anywhere. I've carried one many a time down to the end of a Pullman car and held it proudly under the ice-water spigot, when a member of another family might have been content with a modest paper cup. In Europe, during the era of one-night stands, I used to have in my small toilet case one particular corner into which that drinking cup was always slipped. In its black leather case, lined with discreet ruby velvet, it lurked, awaiting its summons to action. We would, as the result of Father's training in this matter, have as likely set out for the Continent without our brushes and combs as without our drinking cups.

The Glance of Approval

We used to try to make opportunities to use them, because, when we did, Father would be so pleased. His eye would light upon the shining thing as it emerged from its nook and approval would be written in his glance. It was as much as to say: "See, now, how right I was when I bought that for you. Just for you, remember. With your initials—three of them—plainly marked. Well, then, two initials if you prefer. Now take your drink and be grateful for such a beautiful silver cup." And he would probably reach into his own worn brown leather valise, pull out a drinking cup of his own and hold it out to be filled.

On picnics in sun-flecked dells of Vermont, on the express between Madrid and Paris, on ships, in motorcars. I've used my drinking cups with careful forethought. Nowadays a person would push two straws into an open bottle and that would be that. How thankful I am that Father never saw it done. He would have shuddered at the shabbiness, the shoddiness, of the gesture. Doubtless, he would later have presented each member of the party with his own silver drinking cup for use at the next al fresco meal. Which accounts, I am afraid, for many a neglected present languishing today in many a dusty drawer, in pitiful need of polish.

Roosevelt-Vargas Meeting Link in War Councils

Visit of United States President stresses vital part of Brazil in combating Axis propaganda in Spain and Portugal as well as in Latin America—Powerful new radio station to enter air-wave fight.

Brazil at War

Third Article in a Series

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

President Roosevelt's meeting at Natal with President Vargas of Brazil in the presence of United States and Brazilian naval and air officers has drawn Brazil closely into the series of war councils begun at Casablanca.

Brazil's President undoubtedly told Mr. Roosevelt of the keen desire expressed by the Brazilian people to play their full part in speeding victory of the United Nations. He probably offered to send troops to Africa or any other fighting front whenever they are needed.

The presence of Admiral Jonas Ingram, Commander of United States Naval Forces in the South Atlantic, and of United States Ambassador Jefferson Caffrey indicates that major attention was given to ways and means of meeting the U-boat attack, which again is thrusting hard against South Atlantic shipping.

In all Brazil, no other city so nearly resembles Casablanca as Natal. The same restless blue sea; the same sand dunes piled high; the same scattered palms; the same atmosphere of alertness as mighty warplanes wing overhead by day and night toward battlefields of Africa and Asia in a steady stream.

The airport where President Roosevelt landed in one of two four-motored Army transports after crossing the South Atlantic from Liberia lies on a plateau where heat waves shimmer with growing intensity at this time of year. Almost within sight of the great field which bulldozers were wresting from the desert a year ago stands a forlorn hangar of LATI, the former Italian transatlantic air line.

President Vargas arrived from São Paulo, where he recently had inaugurated a new 50,000-watt shortwave radio transmitter. By this act, Brazil prepared to enter into the battle of the ether waves in a big way. The new station, PRL8, already radiocasts in Portuguese, Spanish, and English. It aims to include German, Japanese, and several other languages.

PRL8, as described by Brazilian radio authorities, employs an interesting combination of governmental and commercial practice. The station is owned and operated by the Brazilian Government, but it will take a certain amount of advertising on a commercial basis.

Through this station, Brazil enlarges its official radio activity from national proportions to international proportions. Coming at a moment when the Brazilian Government is seeking to contribute in every way possible to the success of United Nations diplomacy, PRL8 brings to bear a strong new force for special use in influencing Portuguese and Spanish opinion.

So far, the content of the programs has been largely musical, and is described as for "hemisphere" audiences. But, one official added significantly, the programs "can be heard in Portugal and Spain."

In Portugal, Brazil's influence is strong. The former motherland now looks to its impressive offspring for a special kind of sympathy and support as Portugal finds itself caught between the millstones of total war.

In Spain, Brazil is respected for its power and resources. Brazil gives to prodemocratic Spaniards a welcome support in their opposition to the fascistic regime of Caudillo Francisco Franco. The fact that Brazil early took its stand with the United Nations has strengthened Spanish Republicans throughout Spanish-speaking America. This accession of strength was needed, since Berlin had been trying to use the Spanish Falange as a wedge for dividing and conquering Latin America.

Within the Western Hemisphere, Brazil is now equipped to make itself known more intimately to radio listeners in the United States through PRL8's English programs. The Spanish programs also are strengthening Brazil's ties with Spanish America. Mexico and Brazil have been increasingly friendly in recent months. Uruguay, Paraguay, Chile, and Bolivia look to Brazil for diplomatic support against Argentina's ambitions for leadership.

As PRL8 sends out its beams from São Paulo on its fertile plateau dotted with reservoirs that develop electric power for the City's expanding industries, the growth of Brazil in radio is dramatically emphasized.

The story of Brazil's radio development has been known from the inside to Dr. Julio Barata, who told it to this writer in New York. Dr. Barata at present is Chief Consultant on Brazilian Cultural Affairs to the Nelson Rockefeller Office for Co-ordination of Inter-American Affairs. His speciality is radio, and he served as the first head of the Radio Division in the Brazilian Government under President Vargas.

Working with stations far less powerful than the ones available in the last year, Brazil in 1940 radiocast a series of English and Spanish programs three times a week. There were also German, Italian, and French programs, once a week. One handicap in radio relations with Portugal has been that the station there is not strong enough to make its signal heard adequately in Brazil, Dr. Barata explains.

So Brazil under the stimulus of President Roosevelt's visit enters with renewed vigor into its war effort under arms, in diplomacy, and on the air.

International; Roland Hall Sharp

Brazil's President Inaugurates Powerful Radio Station Before Meeting Roosevelt

Shown at the microphone is Dr. Getulio Vargas, vigorous and astute leader of Brazil who has brought his country into the war on the side of the United Nations. Recently he opened a 50,000-watt shortwave transmitter, PRL8, at São Paulo. It aims to turn the tables on Berlin and Tokyo by sending broadcasts to them in their own languages.

The lower picture is in Natal, where Presidents Roosevelt and Vargas met as Mr. Roosevelt came home from his meeting at Casablanca with Prime Minister Churchill. Natal is one of the most important points on the worldwide ferrying routes for United States warplanes en route to Africa and Asia.

School Aids Illinois Farmers To Figure Their Income Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — People here went to a two-day school to learn—not how to earn, but—how to compute their federal income tax.

When V. Y. Dallman, Collector for the Eighth Illinois Federal Revenue District, held his third annual tax school here this year, more than 400 persons attended it from 76 counties, and the applications of many other would-be delegates had to be turned down because of lack of room to seat them.

The school got its start three years ago when a number of farm bureaus requested Mr. Dallman to send a man out to talk before the farm bureaus and explain to farmers how to make out income tax returns. Lack of personnel and funds prevented this. As a substitute, the Internal Revenue Collector conceived the idea of holding a school in Springfield and inviting farm bureau representatives to attend.

At about the same time, the Agricultural Department of the University of Illinois became interested, and was considering the formation of such a school at Urbana for farm bureau people. The outcome was that the Revenue District sponsored the school, and the University contacted the farm bureaus, inviting them to send one or two representatives to Springfield to learn how to prepare income tax reports, and then carry back to their neighbors what they had learned. About 100 representatives attended the first year.

Last year the attendance was doubled.

This year the school was expanded to accommodate other groups which had requested the training—bankers, lawyers, educators. There were also representatives from the State Attorney General's office, and the University of Illinois' agricultural department.

Instruction was given by James B. Martin, chief of the income tax division in the Springfield office, who used stereopticon slides to illustrate hypothetical problems.

Essex to the Essex —Gracious Gesture

LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP)—The 200-year-old Essex Infantry Regiment of the British Army, which fought in the French and Indian War and the American Revolution, has presented a silver image of an eagle, its regimental emblem, to the new United States Aircraft Carrier Essex, which was launched last year.

The emblem was handed over to Rear Admiral Alan G. Kirk, United States naval attaché.

The carrier was named for Essex County, Massachusetts, which, as with the regiment, took its name from Essex County in England.

A 'Benevolent Neutral' Drawn Closer by President's Visit

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

President Roosevelt's visit to Liberia should bind still tighter the traditional ties of friendship between that country and the United States.

The small Negro republic, which is bounded by the British Colony of Sierra Leone, French Guinea, the French Ivory Coast, and the Atlantic Ocean, has defined its wartime status as that of a "benevolent neutral."

To paraphrase a popular saying of the pre-Pearl Harbor isolationist days, Liberia is neutral against the Axis.

Founded by Americans

Liberia is the closest bit of African territory to the New World, and it was to Liberia that American troops went early last autumn as the first step in the military occupation of French Africa.

Liberia was founded by Americans and has always enjoyed the protection of the United States. Setting out by schooner on dangerous voyages in the early years of the nineteenth century, small bands of freed slaves from the United States and the West Indies, together with white leaders, reached African shores under the auspices of the American Colonization Society of Washington and kindred organizations in New York, Pennsylvania, and Mississippi.

The communities which they established along the then hostile coast merged in 1847 into the independent sovereign state of Liberia, "land of freedom."

Liberia is slightly larger than Ohio. Its Atlantic coastline of 350 miles is generally low and sandy, except for a few rocky promontories on which are located the principal civilized towns. The country rises gradually to a rolling interior with an average elevation of about 1,600 feet, marked, however, by some mountain peaks which attain a height of a mile or more. A heavy annual rainfall, which varies from 150 to 190 inches on the coast, emphasizes the tropical nature of the climate.

The descendants of the liberty-loving Negro emigrants from the United States, who founded the Republic before the Emancipation, number about 12,000. Together with about 60,000 of the original inhabitants whom they have assimilated, they constitute the civilized group in Liberia, as contrasted with 2,000,000 aborigines.

The Americo-Liberians are traders, small businessmen and government officials with a standard of living patterned on that of the United States. The natives, on the other hand, are principally engaged in agriculture and prepare for export many varied products, including coffee, cacao, and ivory. The country's chief industry, however, is rubber, and the Firestone plantations are quite extensive.

Largely Jungle

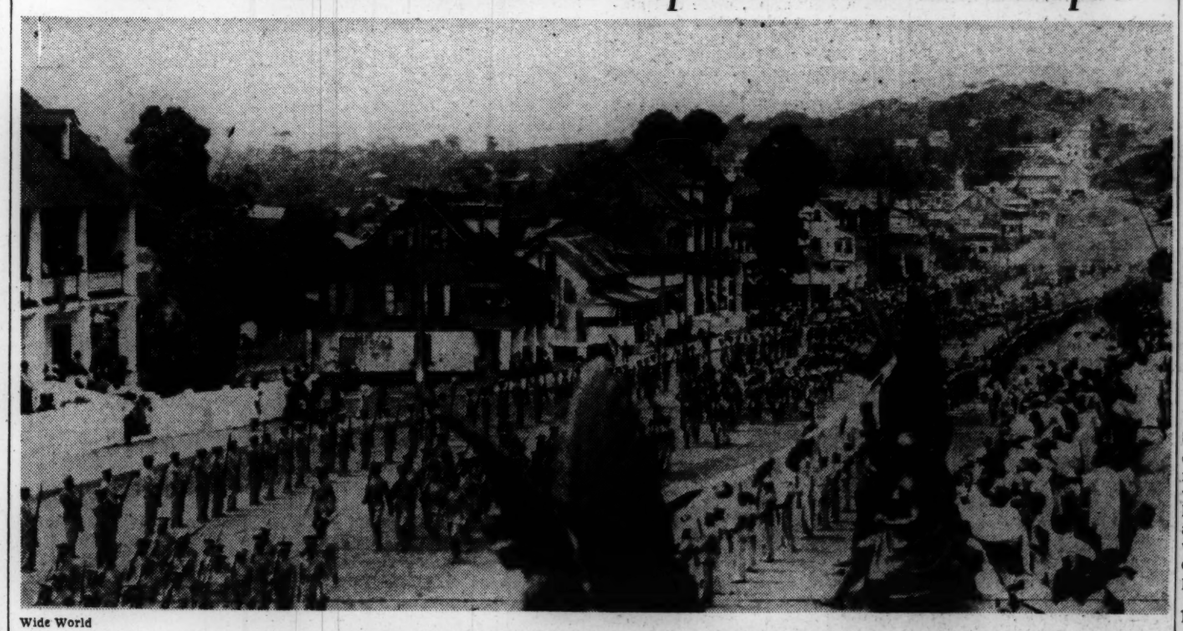
Largely jungle, Liberia has no railway and only about 300 miles of more or less serviceable motor roads. Only a few of its rivers are navigable, and those only for a short distance, while the country has not a single good natural harbor, according to the National Geographic Society.

As would be natural in a country which owes its birth to the United States, the Government of Liberia closely follows the democratic model. President Edwin Barclay, whom President Roosevelt visited, has been described as an able administrator who tirelessly supervises the work of his cabinet in the difficult task of running the republic on its limited resources.

There are about 20,000 American Negroes in the republic.

The announcement of the President's movements issued by the White House last night took the form of a dispatch cabled from Monrovia.

Where President Roosevelt Inspected Liberian Troops



Wide World

Main Street, Monrovia, Capital of Independent Negro Republic of Liberia

President Edwin Barclay, who met President Roosevelt as he flew home from Casablanca en route to Brazil and the United States, was the first Chief Executive ever to welcome an American President on foreign soil during wartime. The picture shows a parade during President Barclay's inauguration some time ago.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Reconstruction Already Going On In China, Says Mrs. Lin Yutang

Editor's Note: Mme. Lin Yutang, who speaks for the women of China in the following interview, is the wife of the distinguished Chinese author-philosopher, Dr. Lin Yutang, now a resident of New York. Before her marriage she was Professor of English at Peking National University and Dean of the Girls Normal College there. She has devoted herself to relief work for China ever since the Japanese invaded her country.

"Women and the World We Want"—No. 8

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Mrs. Lin Yutang led me briskly into the living room of their apartment on Gracie Square, commanding a beautiful view of East River. She wore the characteristic Chinese dress, slit at the sides. It was black and a comfortable length. Her black hair was caught in a knot in back and worn in bangs in front. She was gracious and smiling and friendly, but unquestionably only beginning a day packed with duties.

Mrs. Lin herself was part of the answer to my question as to the place of women in postwar China. She was typical of the women who are taking leadership today in the defense and reconstruction of their country. At present she is carrying on in this country, working tirelessly as head of Chinese Women's Relief.

Shelters Become Schools

Men and women alike have kept up their morale through the five and a half years of war in China, Mrs. Lin pointed out, and men and women will work shoulder to shoulder to rebuild after the war just as they are doing both to defend and rebuild their country now.

Rushing to shelter to escape the rain of Japanese bombs has become almost a daily routine in many sections of China and the Chinese, once adjusted to it, have made valuable use of these periods of retreat, she says. By means of public address systems installed in the dugouts the people, formerly illiterate, have been taught to read and write. Even the servants and the ricksha coolies deep in the interior talk of resistance to the Japanese, of reconstruction, and keep informed on the progress of the war. The country has been awakened as never before, and both men and women of the nation are benefiting by the awakening, she says.

Change Inevitable

In tomorrow's China, there will no longer be the close family bond that there has been in the past—a bond of affection, yes; but a closely knit family unit, no. The war, which has uprooted millions from their homes and scattered and separated families, has made it impossible to preserve the family unit as before. And, after the war is over, says Mrs. Lin, the Chinese, even though they may desire to resume the custom of having parents, grandparents, sons, daughters-in-law and children all under one roof, will find it impossible to do so. The day of new China, building her industries and producing raw materials as she never has done before, will make demands on both men and women and call them into many fields of service, Mrs. Lin points out. One son may be needed in one part of the country as an engineer, another elsewhere in industrial development, and the daughter in still another field. This will mean that the members of the family will leave the parents' home and establish homes of their own in the places to which their service takes them.

This inevitable change will disrupt some of the ancient traditions of the land, but will not be harmful to the country, Mrs. Lin believes. Parents in China have, for some time, tended toward more liberal views, she says. They have not expected the old-fashioned filial devotion which kept the children at home to serve and care for them as they advanced in years. Chinese, in most instances, are essentially reasonable people, she says, and there are few who do not admit the need for a new attitude in keeping with the demands of modern living.

Chinese women have, for generations, worked in the fields beside the men, says Mrs. Lin. Today they not only hold Government and educational posts, help carry on the co-operatives which are giving China new industrial life, and serve behind the lines, but they also fight with the Chinese men as uniformed soldiers, against the Japanese invaders.

Mrs. Lin cited the leadership of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek as an example not only of their courage and foresight, but also of the place Chinese women have achieved during China's mighty struggle. Mme. Chiang, she says, has never been the sort of person who gives orders and then sits back to watch others carry them out. She works side by side with the other women who are also serving China's cause. "In war there is no big or small," Mrs. Lin remarked.

Grandmothers, who stay at home and love to care for the children, present a happy solution for the child care problem of mothers doing war work. However, where there is no grandmother, there is always a neighbor willing to care for all of the children in the block if necessary, says Mrs. Lin. The "good neighbor" policy is just part of daily living with the Chinese, to whom co-operation is natural.

This is one reason Mrs. Lin believes that the co-operative industries which have served so well to sustain China during the war will be carried into the postwar era and developed on a much more extensive scale. She looks forward to a day of growth and progress, when China will be making the most of her great resources, reaching all her people with education, attaining prosperity and making a contribution to the world through the work of both her sons and daughters.

(Eighth of 30 Articles)

Mrs. E. R. A. Akkerman-Weber, Clerk of the Dutch Maritime High Court, giving instructions to the Dutch gendarme at the entrance of the Court. This is one of the many duties taken over by Dutch women in England where they are actively serving their country.

Sauerkraut Offers Help on Meatless Menus

By Fredrika D. Borchard
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Not so many years ago every grocery store, and almost every farmhouse, too, had its barrel of sauerkraut.

Today, it is made by precision machines in modern factories. The kraut juice, chilled, is a refreshing appetizer. It is especially pleasing if mixed with an equal quantity of tomato juice, or with twice its bulk of clam juice. Either way, add a good dash of pepper or hot sauce.

If you like a sour soup add two parts of tomato juice to one part sauerkraut juice, season with pepper and a dash of nutmeg, and heat almost to the boiling point. Skim if necessary, and serve with or without a topping made of a spoonful of paprika-dusted sour cream.

Sauerkraut eaten raw in place of pickles is good. So is sauerkraut spread generously on hot dogs or any other kind of hot or cold meat sandwiches, or served on the same plate as potato salad or potcheese, or on a platter with cold cuts. It makes an excellent and attractive relish when mixed with a package of prepared lime gelatin dissolved in boiling water, seasoned with lemon juice, white pepper and minced mint (or raisins or chopped prunes) and packed into very small molds to chill and set.

Stuff sauerkraut, plain or mixed with cheese or chopped sausage, seasoned to taste, into scooped-out tomatoes, top with buttered crumbs, and bake.

Many of our southern-European friends used sauerkraut to stuff ducks or geese. Its texture and pungent flavor contrast well with the fat meat. The dressing may be as elaborate as desired, but one of the simplest versions, and also one of the best, consists of mixing the drained sauerkraut with chopped onion browned in drippings, raw chopped apple, a few raisins, and any preferred combination of seasoning.

Sauerkraut pie somewhat belies its name. It is an excellent accompaniment to cold meats or to hot tongue or sausage, or may be used, with addition of shreds of sausage (or ham) to the filling, as a meal in one. Just crisp some bacon, crumble it, and add it, together with the fat, to the sauerkraut. Grate a little onion into it, and put into a pie dish. Top with thin slices of apple, sprinkle with just a little sugar, mace and ginger, and top with pastry dough or with well-seasoned mashed potatoes. Bake until well-browned.

Hamburger Bullets With Sauerkraut

1 pound chopped beef (or half beef and half veal or pork)
2 small sized onions, chopped fine
2 tablespoons drippings
1 raw egg
1 tablespoon bread crumbs
salt, pepper, Worcestershire sauce
1 pound sauerkraut
1 cup boiling water (bouillon cube optional)

Sauté the onion in the drippings, add crumbs, and stir until fat is absorbed. Remove from fire, add chopped meat and slightly beaten egg, and stir until well-blended. Add seasoning, and form into small balls. Put half of the sauerkraut in the casserole, lay the hamburger bullets on sauerkraut, then arrange remaining sauerkraut over top. Pour seasoned hot water over all, and bake in a moderate oven for about 1½ hours if pork is used with the beef, or 1¼ hours if the beef is used alone or combined with veal. Serve with mashed potatoes, or with buttered noodles or spaghetti, to make a hearty meal for six hungry people.

Adapted from the Russian is this very savory

Casserole Selinka

1 pound fish fillets
1 pound sauerkraut
1 medium sized onion, chopped fine
1 small dill pickle sliced wafer thin
4 large or six small olives, sliced
¼ cup drippings or other fat
salt, pepper, sugar, flour, mace or nutmeg, crumbs
¼ teaspoon dill seeds optional

Boil sauerkraut for ½ hour in barely sufficient water to keep it from burning. Drain, add 1 teaspoon sugar, salt if necessary, white pepper and mace or nutmeg, and set aside. Season the fish fillets, dip in flour, and brown in ⅔ of the drippings. Remove the fillets and put the chopped onion in fat remaining in pan. Sauté until well-colored but not brown, then add onion and fat to sauerkraut, stirring in the dill seeds, too, if they are to be used. Put the mixture into the casserole. Arrange pickle and olive slices over sauerkraut, retaining a few pickle slices to garnish top of casserole. Lay fish fillets on top. Melt remaining fat in pan in which onions and fish were cooked, add crumbs, and stir over low flame until crumbs are well coated with the fat. Spread over the selinka, garnish with remaining pickle slices, and bake in moderate oven until crumbs are browned.

For a completely meatless dinner that is different—and inexpensive—make a

Sauerkraut Loaf

1 pound sauerkraut
⅔ cup peanuts, chopped
1 medium sized onion, chopped
⅔ cup condensed tomato soup
⅔ cup grated cheese
⅔ cup bread crumbs
⅔ cup shredded carrot
2 tablespoons melted drippings
1 raw egg
salt, pepper, poultry seasoning (or sage and thyme)
Worcestershire sauce

Mix all ingredients, put in a greased loaf pan, and bake in a moderate oven until firm and well browned. Remove from pan and serve sliced and piping hot. As with meat loaf, this may be eaten plain or with cheese, tomato, mushroom or any preferred sauce.

Although the sauerkraut has a highly characteristic flavor and texture of its own, welcome variations may be achieved by the blending of added flavors. Caraway seed is often used in sauerkraut stuffing, or in plain boiled sauerkraut, particularly if the sauerkraut is to be accompanied by dumplings or meat balls. Celery seed, dill or mustard seed are all popular additions, as is thyme, mace or nutmeg. Ginger blends excellently with the kraut; so does dry mustard. Lemon peel, cooked with the kraut, but removed before serving, adds a tang. Onion juice is always welcome. A few drops of Worcestershire or beefsteak sauce is good. A little beef concentrate, brown sauce, or leftover gravy added to the cooking water is excellent. A grated raw apple is almost traditional. Old-fashioned cooks (the good ones) grate a raw potato in as thickening. Many people like to crumble in a few gingersnaps to act as both flavoring and thickening. A tiny bit of brown sugar or black molasses (a very tiny bit) brings out the flavor. Certainly there is nothing exclusive about sauerkraut.

Versatile Waac

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Akron, Ohio

The WAAC's found a jack-of-all trades when they enlisted 23-year-old Miss Marie Costick of Akron.

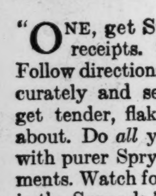
The first time the petite Akronite rolls up her khaki sleeves and leans towards the inside of an army truck under the watchful eyes of a top sergeant, she will undoubtedly make good. For Marie is already a trained mechanic.

Marie climbed out of a grease pit, in fact, to get her kit bag packed for Fort Des Moines.

She already knows all about general lubrication, motor tune-up, battery and ignition work on motorcars and trucks and she has also worked in the final assembly of airplanes at the Goodyear Aircraft corporation.

In addition, this versatile girl was once a traveling magazine salesman going through 40 states, and once she served as a typist and stenographer and did general office work in downtown Akron.

Want to be a Better Cook? —just do these 2 things SAYS AUNT JENNY



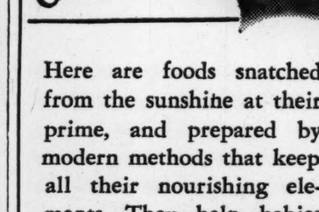
"ONE, get Spry. TWO, use Spry receipts. Try the one below. Follow directions exactly, measure accurately and see how *easy* it is to get tender, flaky crust they'll rave about. Do *all* your bakin' an' fryin' with purer Spry an' hear the compliments. Watch for more grand receipts in the Spry ads."

Try these Lunch-Box Turnovers

Mix 2¼ cups sifted all-purpose flour and 1 teaspoon salt. Measure out ¾ cup Spry and divide into two equal parts. Cut in first half of Spry until as fine as meal. Cut in remaining Spry until particles are size of large peas. Add 5 tablespoons cold water, mixing thoroughly into a dough. Roll ⅛ inch thick and cut in 5-inch squares. On one half of each square put 3 tablespoons of cranberry jelly, apple butter or mincemeat. Moisten edges of pastry with water and fold over to form a triangle. Seal edge and prick top. Bake in hot oven (425° F.) 15 to 20 minutes. Makes 8 deliciously flaky "packable" turnovers, the very thing for his lunch-box.

PURER ALL-VEGETABLE Spry Guaranteed by Good Housekeeping

BABY DIET HINTS



Here are foods snatched from the sunshine at their prime, and prepared by modern methods that keep all their nourishing elements. They help babies grow! One of the richest sources of Vitamin B_1 among Strained Foods is Gerber's Mixed Vegetables. Other good sources are Gerber's Strained Peas and Strained Prunes.

Gerber's Baby Foods
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This long established school prepares for home management and positions requiring a knowledge of cookery. One year. Eight Weeks shorter courses. Placement service. Send for catalog.
MISS ALICE BRADLEY
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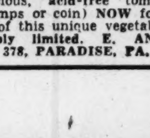
NEW "SNOW BALL" TOMATO



Write TODAY for your packet. Be first in your community to grow these large white, delicious, acid-free tomatoes. Send 10c (stamps or coin) NOW for generous planting of this unique vegetable. Do not delay. Supply limited. E. ANDREWS FREW, Sta. 378, PARADISE, PA.

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flavorful and deliciously tempting with TOREX* added. Gravy recipes and cook book sent FREE upon request.
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On the Soapbox

Today's Woman invites its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on their pet topics. Please step this way. The box is ready. The audience is waiting.

Uniforms Don't Make the Farmer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sabinal, Texas

Shove that soapbox my way again, please. I rise to object to all this "uniform" business.

Why "uniform" the farmer or rancher? The sheep don't care what you wear when you fill their troughs . . . and they can walk over you just as easily out of a uniform as in one!

Neither would a uniform calm Chico's spirits one little bit on a frosty morning . . . and just consider MY feelings on arising from a mud puddle where I'd inadvertently landed (if I had noticed it, I'd have turned Chico the other direction before I climbed aboard) to find I'd not only ruined my dignity but also my last clean uniform—and the nearest cleaner and presser 25 miles away!

Imagine greasing up a tractor for the day's work and not getting grease-spotted—spotted did I say? Humph, I usually have as much grease on me as I do on the tractor.

Just try hoisting an unruly shoat over a fence in a trim uniform . . r-r-r-rip!! Shucks! I just knew that tailor was fitting me too soon.

So-o-o-o Bossy! Can't squat to milk you. 'Twould ruin the crease in my pants or should I say slacks.

Or perhaps they'd let us have "fatigue uniforms"—very appropriate these short-handed days (we're usually fatigued anyway). But then think of the waste. We'd each have to have a complete outfit. Now the Haciendada sews up the rips, tears and worn places in the Haciendado's hickory shirts and blue jeans, and thus automatically converts them to her own size, dons them, and they serve another year. It would take more than two inches off shirttails to cover that loss!!

Phooey on the whole business, say I. Just give us tools and we'll fill Uncle Sammie's larder without a uniform.

Rancherita

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted. No unused manuscripts can be returned.

Dutch Women Are Serving In Britain

By Hedwig Auspitz
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

A short time ago the League of Netherlands Women was formed in England. Its chairman is Miss M. L. Zaalberg, Chancellor of the Netherlands Embassy, and its hard-working secretary is Baroness C. van Boetzelaer. The League's aims are "to organize Dutch woman-power in Great Britain," in the first place for the sake of the liberation of the country, and also "to find ways and means of assisting in postwar relief and reconstruction."

The League's program includes the opening of a crêche for mothers working in war factories during free hours, organizing hospital visits to Dutch seamen, and so on. It has already organized courses in Dutch shorthand, a holiday home for Netherlands children, and lessons in the Dutch language for British women wed to Dutch men.

Aid Government

Not many Dutch women came over to Britain when Holland was invaded. Of these, the younger ones joined the British ATS, WAAFS, and WRENS. But most were urgently needed to provide the clerical staff in the Dutch Government and shipping offices when, after the arrival of the Royal Netherlands Government in London, Dutch ministerial departments were opened. Dutch women who never before had worked in an office, learned typing and shorthand and serve efficiently.

Mrs. Marsman, of the Netherlands Ministry of Education, is in charge of keeping alive the Dutch language and a knowledge of Dutch ways of life among the exiled children who attend English schools. Language classes are being held and correspondence courses arranged for Dutch people living in England.

Mrs. v. P., formerly a financial journalist, organized the Economic Research Service for the Dutch Government. "Now the work is gradually shifting from the past to the future," she explains, "therefore ways and means have to be found to bring back prosperity to the Dutch people and prevent Germany from keeping a grasp on the Netherlands' financial and commercial system."

Mrs. E. R. A. Akkerman-Weber, a barrister from Goes, is Clerk to the Dutch Maritime High Court (waarnemend griffier bij de Nederlandsche Rechtbank), installed in the Middlesex Guildhall, Westminster, to deal with offences by non-British subjects on board Dutch ships. As the head of the administration she attends the Court sessions, keeps its records, and is in charge of its finances. She also mediates with the English authorities when prison sentences are imposed. In her native country this position has never been held by a woman.

Assemble Relief Supplies

Naturally Dutch women are taking an active part in the work of the Netherlands Red Cross. Its clothing department is run by Mme. E. Michiels van Verduynen, wife of the Netherlands Ambassador. Garments until recently arrived for it from all parts of the world for relief purposes.

Mrs. Kiek of the Netherlands' Emergency Committee, formerly an actress, receives persons temporarily stranded and finds suitable employment for them. Countess van Limburg Stirum organized a service which looks after the welfare of the Dutch merchant seamen. Addresses of Dutch families who are willing to offer hospitality to Dutch soldiers and sailors on leave are being collected, and the funds for Dutch prisoners of war are being administered.

The Club for Netherlands Fighters, in what formerly was the Imperial Hotel in Bloomsbury, welcomes all Dutchmen of the fighting forces. Also the United Nations Fighting Forces Canteen, in St. James's Square, is chiefly staffed by Dutch girls, who work there after office hours.

Queen Leads the Way

When Dutch women here are questioned as to how their compatriots help the war effort, they always begin with Queen Wilhelmina. "Not because she is the Queen," they explain, "but because, at the age of sixty, she has shouldered the burden of liberating her country." Queen Wilhelmina advises and directs the Dutch Government in London.

Dutch women in England keep in close touch with Princess Juliana and her children. The Princess had expressed the wish that Netherlanders refrain from celebrating the arrival of her third child by making personal gifts to herself or the baby. The League of Netherlands Women therefore prepared two baby trousseaux to be presented to the mother of a boy and a girl born to a member of the Netherlands Fighting Forces on the day Juliana's child arrived.

Women in the Netherlands Indies are not forgotten. When the invader came they drove trucks, ambulances and mobile canteens up to the front lines. And when the Japs took possession of the greater part of the N. I. the Dutch women accepted without a murmur the decision of the Netherlands Government to remain with the Indonesian population and to share the fate that awaited them under Japanese rule. Thousands of women remained behind. They are the wives and mothers of the men who are continuing the fight against Japan from allied countries.

Statement From White House On President's Liberian Visit

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—The following statement was issued by the White House:

"The following dispatch datelined Monrovia, Liberia, Jan. 28 was received at the White House tonight:

"In order to pay his respects to President Edwin Barclay and to review a large detachment of American-Negro troops, President Roosevelt paused here in Liberia en route home from the historic Casablanca war council meeting.

"The Chief Executive while in the African state, which was founded by Negro freedmen from the United States in 1822, also took advantage of this opportunity to inspect the large Firestone rubber plantation.

"This American - sponsored project at present is not only supplying the United States annually with very many pounds of critical war material but is steadily increasing its output.

"President Roosevelt and his party, traveling in two large four-motor planes of the Transport Command of the Army Air Forces, landed at Roberts Field, about 50 miles from Monrovia. The party was greeted there by the Commanding General of the Air Transport Command, Middle East Wing, Brig. Gen. S. W. Fitzgerald; the Commanding General of the Central African Service of Supply, Brig. Gen. James F. C. Hyde; Col. Frank H. Collins, and Col. Thomas L. Hardin.

"The Presidential party, after freshening up, was escorted to the officers' mess hall where President Barclay and Clarence L. Simpson, Liberian Secretary of State, were waiting with Frederick P. Hibbard, United States Chargé d'Affaires.

"Included in the luncheon party were the Chairman of the British-American Munitions Assignment Board, Harry L. Hopkins; Surgeon General of the Navy and the White House physician, Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntire, and Naval Aide to the President, Capt. John L. McCrea.

"After lunch President Roosevelt and President Barclay got into a jeep and bounced off to the parade ground where the 41st Engineers and a part of the defense detachment under the command of Col. A. A. Kirchoff were lined up at attention.

"The band rendered full honors and played both national anthems after which the Presidents toured up and down the lines making a careful inspection.

"The General Manager of the Firestone plantation, Mr. George Seybold, then took over the party and, driving through African villages with their picturesque circular adobe huts with straw-thatched roofs, guided them to the great rubber plantation. This plantation has 69,000 acres under intensive cultivation.

"Many of the 18,000 natives employed by Firestone were seen. There were thousands of acres of new rubber shoots. In the mature growths, tapping was in full swing, and the President saw the latex running into the cups.

"President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, upon conclusion of the Casablanca conference, had motored to Marrakech, some 150 miles to the south. They spent the night in that very old Berber and Arab town nestled at the foot of the Atlas mountains. The two leaders parted the following day. President Roosevelt then flew to Liberia with but one intervening stop.

"(Note: The above dispatch was signed by Capt. George Durno, Air Corps, U. S. A., former White House correspondent for the International News Service.—S. T. E.)"

Boston Judge Heads Mission On Bolivia Labor and Metals

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—The State Department announced today the personnel of a mission of labor experts, headed by Judge Calvert Magruder of the United States Circuit Court, Boston, being sent to Bolivia at the request of the Bolivian Government to investigate labor conditions and the possibility of increasing the production of strategic minerals.

The members are Judge Magruder; Robert J. Watt, international representative of the American Federation of Labor; Charles R. Hook, Jr., assistant to the president of the Rustless Iron and Steel Corporation of Baltimore; Alfred Giardino, executive secretary of the New York State Labor Board, at present preparing a study of South American labor conditions for the Labor Department and Robert E. Mathews, attorney with the Board of Economic Warfare.

Edward G. Trueblood, second secretary of the United States Embassy in Mexico City, will act as secretary to the mission, which leaves for Bolivia from Miami tomorrow.

All members of the mission have had wide experience on labor problems. Chairman Magruder was general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board in 1934 and 1935, and for the wage and hour division of the Department of Labor in 1938 and 1939.

Mr. Watt, since 1937, has been a member of the governing body of the international labor organization. Mr. Hook has served as district representative for Maryland of the "training within industry" division of the War Production Board. Mr. Mathews is a member of the general counsel's office of the BEW on leave from the faculty of Ohio State University.

Mr. Giardino is at present with the Department of Labor, on leave of absence from the New York State Labor Board.

In announcing the departure of the mission the State Department said:

"It is confidently expected that this eminent group, in conjunction with its Bolivian colleagues, will be able to make a thorough study which will be of assistance to the Bolivian Government in the formulation of measures for the benefit of labor in Bolivia."

Both Heads of State in So. Dakota Hail From Same Small Cow Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELLE FOURCHE, S. D.—South Dakota presents the scoop of the Republican landslide of last November. South Dakota elected a Governor and Lieutenant Governor from the same small town. This double honored event came to Kennebec, a little cow town that boasted a pre-draft population of 385 persons. And is Kennebec proud of its distinction? It should be. Such an oddity reflects the amazing possibilities of American politics.

Building up to the recent inauguration of M. Q. Sharpe as Governor and A. C. Miller as Lieutenant Governor are a set of parallels that increase the oddity complex.

Both Governor Sharpe and Lieutenant Governor Miller are lawyers. Both of them have lived in Kennebec since 1923. Both attorneys have diversified their law practice with stock raising and farming sidelines, the chief industries of their section.

Even before coming to Kennebec they experienced parallels. Both won their law degrees at the University of South Dakota. Both men practiced their profession at Oacoma.

In 1923 a dramatic fight between the Missouri River Valley residents at Oacoma and the homestead settlers of the range country ended in Kennebec winning the county seat. The effects of the Lyman County offices were moved westward over a ribbon of road to Kennebec. Both Mr. Sharpe and Mr. Miller followed the migration to greener range at Kennebec. It has been their home ever since.

Although being Court opponents in practices, they have been friendly neighbors, and have never been matched on the ballot for the same office. Both are grass-root Republicans.

Kennebec feels that if the Governor and Lieutenant Governor come home together, to save gas, it would make their little range town the Capital of the State.

Mrs. Roosevelt Consoles Iowa Mother

WATERLOO, Iowa, Jan. 29 (AP)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, has sent a message of condolence to Mrs. T. F. Sullivan of Waterloo, whose five sons are reported missing in the service of the Navy.

Mrs. Roosevelt, who herself has four sons in the service, wrote:

"My dear Mrs. Sullivan:

"You and your husband have given a lesson of great courage to the whole country, and in thinking of this war and what it means to all mothers of the country, I shall keep the memory of your fortitude always in mind, as I hope other mothers with sons in the service will do.

"It is heartening that parents, who have suffered the loss you have, can always find solace in your faith and your abiding love for our country.

"Sincerely yours,
"Eleanor Roosevelt."

Relocation Task Stressed by Taft

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—One of America's biggest wartime jobs is to see that an estimated 6,000,000 persons who have moved to places completely unprepared for them receive adequate assistance and protection, Charles P. Taft, Assistant Director of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, asserted last night.

Mr. Taft, in an address prepared for delivery at the annual dinner of the planned Parenthood Federation of America, declared that the nation must also see that "the soldier or sailor has no single hindrance to doing his job through worry for his family dependent on him at home."

"About 6,000,000 people have left where they were and gone to places completely unprepared to take care of them," Mr. Taft said. "More than that have migrated, no doubt, but those are the ones who were needed to build or to work, with their families usually, and for whom there were no houses, no places to eat, no places for any relaxation, not even to sit down."

Harrington Must Find Replacements for Club

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It might be thought that a couple of games with the strong Coast Guard outfit from Maryland would be enough for Coach Hago Harrington of the Boston Olympics to face this week end, but the truth to tell these two contests are but the beginning of the genial Hago's troubles.

Following tomorrow night's contest, which starts at 8:15 p. m., and Sunday afternoon's which begins at 3:30 p. m., the Olympic mentor must produce: 1. a new goalie to replace the departing Craig McClelland; 2. a new forward to replace his scoring star, Ray Chaisson, who leaves for the Navy; and 3. a new wing to replace the hard-working Hec Rousseau, who departs for the Army Air Forces.

Few Lines Out

Just where Harrington is going to dig up enough talent to keep his charges rolling merrily along in the Eastern League race is not known even to Hago himself. "I've got a few lines out," he declared last night, "but whether I'll land anything or not I don't know."

Of course, there is always Tom Moon to fall back on, but the former 'Pic net minder is not too anxious to put on the pads again. After all it has been some time since he has played regularly, and it would be putting him on a spot to ask him to jump into regular action right away. In addition, Hago would prefer to get someone who could make road trips, for Tom's business here prevents him from leaving town in the middle of the week—when the 'Pics play most of their games away.

Courteau May Come

Although Harrington would not comment, there was a rumor around town today that Maurice Courteau, who started this season with Philadelphia Falcons but who since has gone home to play with a team in Montreal, might be coming to Boston. Hago must find someone by next week end, for McClelland leaves Sunday night.

Chaisson's departure will leave the biggest hole in the team's attack, for he is a finished scorer and a forward who rarely makes a wrong move. "He is the best-breaking left wing I've ever had with the Olympics," was Hago's praise for the former Boston College star, who is due to report at Norte Dame, Feb. 1, to study for his ensign's commission.

Rousseau, a graduate of the Junior Olympics, proved his right to senior company this season after a shaky start.

Over the Blue Line

The Bruins had tickets on the 4:50 train leaving Boston for Toronto this afternoon . . . The team was in charge of Dit Clapper, who skated yesterday and announced he would definitely play in New York Sunday night, but not in Toronto tomorrow eve . . . Harvard had more of a workout yesterday at the Arena than did the B's . . . Coach Johnny Chase believes the practice of great help to his Crimson six.

⁂

Art Ross said yesterday he had no aspirations towards becoming the N. H. L. prexy . . . He believes an outsider with a good legal background should be appointed to fill the vacancy until Frank Calder returns . . . Red Dutton's appointment is only temporary . . . Ross will go to New York on the one o'clock train Sunday to help run the team in Madison Square Garden Sunday night. Max Bentley's seven points against Rangers last night has jumped him to third place behind Lorne Carr and Bill Cowley in the individual scoring race . . . Canadiens may bring up another amateur for tomorrow night's game with Detroit in Montreal.

Hutson Retires From Grid Game

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Jan. 29

Explaining that he wants to devote his entire time to his bowling alleys in Green Bay, Wis., Don Hutson has announced he plans to quit football.

The pass-snagging Green Bay Packer end, who was voted the National Football League's most valuable player for a second straight season after rewriting the record books for scoring last season, announced his retirement in a radio (WGN) interview last night.

How Do You Spell Your Name?

Andersen and Anderson

These two hockey players, Ty Andersen at the left, and Bill Anderson at the right, might be called the homonym twins of the Boston Olympics. Their names are pronounced alike but spelled differently. They go into action tomorrow night and Sunday afternoon as the 'Pics play host to the Coast Guard team from Curtis Bay, Md.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Boston Bruins' famous "Kraut" line, Milt Schmidt, Woody Dumart and Bobby Bauer, enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

Three Years Ago

Philadelphia gave Benny McCoy a $45,000 bonus for signing with the Athletics and a two-year contract calling for $10,000 annually.

Five Years Ago

Don Budge defeated Jack Bromwich, Australian, in finals of Australian national tennis singles, 6—4, 6—2 and 6—1.

Majors Get New Salary Rule for '43

WASHINGTON, Jan 29 (AP)—The way opened today for baseball players except the top-paid man on each club—to put in the annual bid for a salary raise without regard for government pay ceilings.

The top-paid man can get a raise too—if he can convince not only the owners but the Treasury's bureau of internal revenue that he is entitled to it on the basis of merit or service.

1942 Salaries

That was the effect of a ruling on baseball salaries by the bureau which has jurisdiction over all pay in excess of $5,000 a year, and that under $5,000 paid to unorganized executive, administrative or professional persons.

The bureau directed that clubs must file with it a schedule of the salaries paid last year. The range from the lowest to the highest will be accepted as the club's "established salary schedule."

Any man below the top figure can be raised to that figure "for merit or service" without prior permission from the bureau. Since that covers all but a handful of ball players, the usual individual bargaining for a higher salary contract is in order.

Bureau Decides

Joe Di Maggio, who got $42,000 from the New York Yankees last year and was the highest paid player in baseball, and the top-paid men on other clubs can also ask a raise, if they want to. But whatever agreements they may reach with the management must be submitted to the bureau.

If the bureau finds there is a basis in "merit or service" for an increase, it will approve. Otherwise, the raise agreed to by the owners will be just a long fly—out.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Lefty Gomez Moves On

Ed Barrow told New York newspapermen a couple of days ago that selling Lefty Gomez to the Braves was "the most distasteful job" of his Yankee front office career; and those close to the scene knew that big Ed was sincere.

Like Dizzy Dean, Gomez was more than a pitcher. He was a character. And nobody appreciated Lefty's quick wit and wise cracks any better than Ed Barrow.

Gomez, among other things, was the greatest southpaw in the mound history of the New York American League club. In 12 years he won 189 games, lost 103. Too, he was unbeaten in five World Series, with six wins, and had an unblemished All-Star Game slate of three and nothing.

Loose Tongue

A lot of people will argue that Herb Pennock was the top lefty of Yankee time. Herb's record at the Stadium was 162 wins, 96 losses over 11 seasons. But he had his best years with the Red Sox, a fact which seems to leave Gomez at the head of the Yankee parade. And, of course, Lefty had it all over Herb conversationally, although a loose tongue is not much help with the bases loaded and a Ted Williams at the plate.

Gomez almost lost his locker in Yankee Stadium in 1940, after winning only three games for Joe McCarthy. But Lefty talked himself into a '41 contract and it was well for McCarthy that he did. The Gomez comeback pace was one of the highlights of the year—15 triumphs and only five defeats. It must have been the southpaw's bouncing back qualities which attracted Bob Quinn, as the pitcher won only six contests last season as the Yanks won the pennant.

Won 26 in '34

Barrow maintains that Dutch Ruether made a big league pitcher out of Gomez, but nobody has been able to verify the fact for the simple reason that Lefty either cannot remember that far back, or he is never serious long enough to give a serious answer. No matter, the Californian for a long time was the key pitcher in the Yankee scheme, and during a period of great Yankee teams. The fellow's top year, according to the book, was 1934 when he appeared in 282 innings, won 26 games and lost only five.

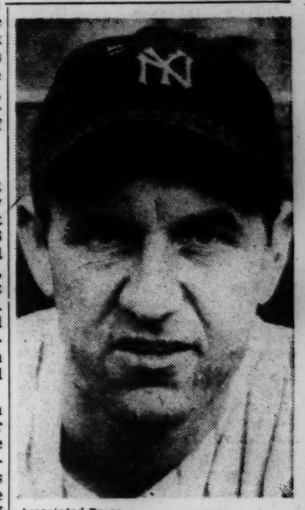
Like quite a few men who earn a living on the mound, Gomez would rather discuss his hitting. Considered in the Gomez household as one of the leading clouters of the American League, Lefty actually was either the worst, or next to it. He won a flock of games in a Yankee uniform and some of his World Series efforts were classics. But his most vivid picture is that afternoon, last May, when he made four hits in a game with Washington. Even those who saw it said they didn't believe it.

MacFayden Won

McCarthy and the rest of the American League will miss the Gomez wit. Whether winning or losing, Lefty is good for the morale of your ball club. But the Braves bought him because they think he still has something on the ball. Danny MacFayden made a remarkable comeback in spacious Braves Field a few years back. Perhaps the southpaw can repeat.

It was Bob Quinn who gave Paul Waner a chance to reach the 3,000-hit total. It may be Bob, also, who helped Gomez to reach 200 victories.

Incidentally, the Yankees have not spared the broom in their house cleaning since losing to the Cardinals in the last World Series. McCarthy has unloaded Buddy Rosar, Roy Cullenbine and Trainer Earle Painter, along with Gomez; lost Ruffing, Hassett, Rizzuto and Selkirk to Uncle Sam, and seen Red Rolfe take up the duties of a coach at Yale University. To fill in the holes, Weatherly, Grimes and Etten have been added, plus a handful of strangers.



Associated Press
Lefty Gomez

Cunningham Sees A Four-Minute Mile in Future

MT. VERNON, Iowa, Jan. 29 (AP)—Dr. Glenn Cunningham, whose sinewy legs carried him over the mile route faster than any other runner, believes that the four-minute mile will be accomplished in the "not too distant future."

The one-time "king of the milers," now director of athletics at Cornell College, said today that "some fast man among those coming up now will shade four minutes."

Glenn missed the ultimate goal of all milers, but his 4:04.4 mark in a special race at Dartmouth in 1938 is the lowest in track history. It was not recognized, however, as a world mark because he was paced during the race run on a special indoor board track.

Cunningham, discussing the present crop of milers, said he is impressed by the record's reported on Gunder Haegg, the 24-year-old Swedish fireman whose 4:04.6 mark recently was accepted as the world outdoor record.

"All I know about Haegg is what I have read and the pictures I have seen," Glenn said. "He seems to be a smooth runner."

"The first man who runs a four-minute mile will have to believe he can do it," he declared.

"The right ingredients are speed, endurance, pace-judgement and intestinal fortitude, together with the firm confidence of the runner that that is the day on which he can break the tape in record time," Cunningham explained.

"There cannot be too much jockeying for position in the four-minute performance. But it will be a competitive race. A man will have to be crowded to make it. I expect to see it done in the not too distant future," Glenn said.

Although retired from active competition, the former Kansas flyer continues as regular a routine of training as circumstances permit. During the cross-country season Glenn legged it over the roads with the Cornell harriers. There isn't another 4:04.4 mile in those famous legs, but the college boys still have to hustle to keep up with them.

Sports Around the Hub

Hughson Blanketed League

Lanky Tex Hughson of the Red Sox, whose 22 victories during the 1942 American League season was the circuit's high, was the only pitcher to edge out every club in games won and lost. The rookie star had single game edges over the Cleveland Indians and Detroit, with a more substantial margin over the other five clubs. He won two games and lost one to Cleveland and compiled a three and two record with the Tigers. With other teams he did the following: Chicago, 3-1; New York, 5-1; Philadelphia, 3-1; St. Louis, 4-0, and Washington, 2-0.

⁂

Hughson's work against the Yankees was particularly noteworthy. No other hurler in the circuit could tame the league champs as the tall Texan. Is it any wonder that rivals and teammates alike are calling him one of the future greats of the majors?

⁂

More pitching figures from Earl Hilligan's American League service bureau reveal that John Niggeling, one of the real veterans of the A. L., was the boy who wrecked the Red Sox pennant chances. John knuckleballed the locals into six defeats, while losing only once. The Browns, by the way, were the only club to gain as much as a tie with Boston in club series, the third placers breaking even in 22 meetings with Joe Cronin.

⁂

The Skating Club of Boston, whose ice surface is on Soldiers Field Road in Brighton, announced sponsorship of the 1943 New England Figure Skating Championships, Feb. 6 and 7. The meet is sanctioned, as usual, by the United States Figure Skating Association of the A. A. U. As this sector is a hotbed for figure skaters, some of the nation's top performers will compete.

⁂

Among the long list of champions appearing in Ice Follies of 1943 is a 17-year-old youngster who is fresh from winning the Canadian Men's Singles title. He is Michael Kirby of Sydney, Nova Scotia, and he will be seen as the Follies starts its engagement at the Garden Feb. 10. The show will run through Feb. 22.

⁂

Briefs . . . Boston University and Boston College began their competitive fencing matches at the Soden Building this afternoon. The Terriers were without a coach, as Walter Pauli has been inducted into the Army . . . Snow conditions will be less dependable on Chipman Hill (the site chosen for this year's winter carnival at Middlebury College) than on Bread Loaf Mountain, but this little hill overlooking the town is better than no hill at all. The women's intercollegiate meet has been canceled, due to lack of space . . . Ruby and Bobby Maxson, popular brother and sister skating pair, will be back with the Ice Follies this year.

⁂

A short basketball trip is planned for the University of Vermont this week end. The team plays Springfield tonight and Amherst tomorrow afternoon . . . Stanley Chesney, well-known goalie for the New York Americans' soccer team, may not be around when his mates take on the Brooklyn Wanderers in the National Open Cup Sunday . . . Two more B. U. basketball vets will not see action in the Tufts game tomorrow evening, due to illness. Wilbert Cingolani, freshman first-string guard and Charlie Glennon, alternate forward, are out. The schoolboys have their day tomorrow in the Northeastern Interscholastics.

Heusser, Malloy Go to Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Cincinnati Reds announced today acquisition for undisclosed cash of Pitchers Ed Heusser and Bob Malloy, from Birmingham of the Southern Association.

Heusser was with the St. Louis Cardinals in 1935 and 1936; pitched one inning with the Philadelphia Phils in 1938; was with the Athletics in 1940, and in 1941 with Atlanta.

During the forepart of 1942 he was with Los Angeles and moved to Birmingham.

Malloy, a 1941 graduate of the University of Pittsburgh, hails from Bountiful, Utah.

Three Texas Clubs Get Major Backing

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 29 (AP)—Three major-league baseball clubs have pledged to carry on with the teams they control in Texas competition, President J. Alvin Gardner says.

The St. Louis Browns again will back San Antonio; the Chicago Cubs, Tulsa, and the St. Louis Cardinals, Houston. The Independent Texas League clubs, too, are ready to operate in 1943, Gardner adds—because any not operating will lose all its players—they'll become free agents March 1.

Scoring Record Is Equalled By Hawks' Bentley

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	17	12	6	40	129	121
Detroit	15	8	9	39	107	76
Toronto	16	11	4	36	146	97
Chicago	12	10	9	33	105	104
Montreal	10	15	7	27	107	130
New York	7	21	5	19	102	168

Results Jan. 28

Chicago 10, New York 1.

By the Associated Press

For the second time in the history of the National Hockey League a player has accounted for seven points in a single contest. The latest skater to perform this spectacular feat is Max Bentley of the Chicago Black Hawks.

Bentley shot home four goals and aided in three others as the Hawks lambasted the tail-end New York Rangers, 10-1, in Chicago last night in the only contest of the evening in the circuit.

Liscombe Was First

The mark tied by Bentley was set earlier in the season by Detroit's Carl Liscombe, also in a game with the Rangers. Liscombe pulled the hat trick and assisted in four other markers.

Bentley's linemates, Bill Thoms and Brother Doug, also had a big evening. Doug Bentley blinked the red light twice and helped in four other scoring plays while Thoms drew five assists.

Bill Beveridge, making his debut in the Ranger nets, inspected more rubber than any tire expert did in a week as he kicked out 45 of the 55 pucks sent his way.

Meanwhile, the Hawk goalie, Bert Gardiner, had plenty of time to go out for a sandwich as he was called upon to handle only 15 chances, the first of which came after 12 minutes of the first period had elapsed.

Seven in Third

The Rangers' lone marker was scored between two first period goals by the Hawks. Doug Bentley got his second and the only marker of the second period in the middle frame.

It was in the final round that the Hawks had Beveridge wishing he was anything but a goalie as they pierced him for seven goals.

By winning, Chicago crept to within three points of the third-place Toronto Maple Leafs.

Breaking the Ice

By Campbell

Mutual Admiration Society

You might call it the Mutual Admiration and Respect Society, that defense combination of the Boston Olympics which has the names that sound alike but are spelled differently. That would be the Anders-ns, with the blank space being reserved for either an e or an o.

Ty is the one who spells it Andersen, and Bill—or Red as he is known around the league—signs his checks Anderson. Between them they do the Anders-n family honor, and each is quick to praise the other—if the other is not around.

It is quite a story, how these two finally came to be paired together after years in hockey, Ty an immigrant from a little town in Denmark and Red an old toboggan expert from the equally little town of Tillsonburg, Ontario. That they did finally get together is more than satisfactory to them, and in fact to Hago Harrington, coach of the Olympics, as well.

Most Valuable

"Ty is the most valuable player in the whole Eastern League and Red's addition to the team has filled a gap that would have been serious," is the way Hago puts it, and the former major and minor leaguer has put it pretty well.

When he came over with his family from across, Ty settled in near-by Swampscott, where he later player on a high school team that never lost a game. He played for Clark School, the Boston Hockey Club, and the U. S. Olympic team before going to Atlantic City in the Eastern League. He was with Atlantic City until the 1939-40 season when Hago brought him to Boston. All his career he has been an amateur.

Bill, however, is an amateur now after 10 years as a professional in the minor leagues. After turning pro with London in the American Association, he played with Pittsburgh, Cleveland, St. Paul, and Tulsa before regaining his amateur card last year to play for Johnstown in the Eastern League. This is his first season with Boston.

Hit It Off

As different as their styles of play are, Ty and Red have hit it off together, both on and off the ice. Ty is "Old Long Stick," the poke-checking defenseman, while Bill is more aggressive. Neither makes many mistakes, but when one of them does the other is right there to cover up. "That is why very few goals have been scored against us when they have been on the ice," Hago declared, "and don't forget that in more than one game they have played the full 60 minutes. I just didn't have anybody else I could depend on out there."

Bill is high in his praise of Ty. "I've played with a lot of good defensemen in my time, in fact I broke in Jimmy Orlando at the blue line, but Ty is one of the greatest defensemen I have ever played beside," he declared. "You never have to worry about him."

Said Ty, "Red has been a great help to us this winter. Where would we have been without him?"

When Together?

These remarks were made when the boys were apart. What happens when they get together? Well, just take the other night when the team was in Philadelphia and Ty got his first penalty of the year. Said Red in the dressing room later, "You know what that guy was trying to do out there, Hago? He was complaining to the referee that I should have been given the penalty instead." Of course Ty did no such thing.

Since Red has been here the two have formed quite a friendship off the ice, and Ty frequently has his defense partner down to his home in Middleton. Near by is a toboggan slide where Red amazes Ty with his skill.

As it is the Olympics have found a good defense combination, and the defense combination of the Anders-ns has found a mutual friend.

Mack's Drawing Brings $16,000 At Bond Auction

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29 (AP)—A line drawing of Connie Mack brought $16,000 during a war bond auction at the annual dinner of the Philadelphia Sporting Writers Association last night.

To Glen Brean, Gettysburg, Pa., sportsman who bought that amount of war bonds in exchange for the sketch, Mack said: "No matter what year the Athletics or the Phils win the pennant, I promise to Mr. Brean 100 of the best seats at Shibe Park for the World Series."

The Association broke from its custom of honoring individual athletes for courage and instead presented a single trophy to "all service men." Lieut. Slade Cutter, former Navy football star, was named to accept it on their behalf.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 28

East

Long Island U. 69, West Texas State 53.
Delaware 32, Drexel Institute 30.
St. Francis College 47, Lasalle College 41.
St. Johns 47, Camp Upton 39 (overtime).
Lebanon Valley 48, Dickinson 45.
Salem 42, Alderson-Broaddus 37 (two overtimes).

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—The postman rings several times: George Strickler, the National Football League press agent, poses the question of who Sammy Baugh should have replaced in the All-League team's backfield . . . The squawkers about Sammy's failure to make the team didn't mention that . . . George also reports that Dr. Danny Fortmann, the Bears' perennial all-league guard, has been named assistant resident surgeon at the U. of Maryland hospital—which may put him right on the ground for a good job . . . Fred Mandel, Jr., has taken over the publicity job for his Detroit Lions and ought to do all right if he can make himself a few more stories like signing Gus Dorais . . . Choc Hutcheson of Lubbock, Texas, points out that Ray Effelson, the big boy of the West Texas basketball team, wasn't eligible until mid-term, and Ray Maddox didn't turn out until the eastern trip started.

⁂

The Toledo U. Publicity Department is responsible for this red-faced report of happenings in a recent Toledo-Findlay basketball game. After a time out, both teams became confused. Toledo tried to score against itself, and the Findlay defense prevented it. When Findlay got the ball, it moved toward the Rockets' basket. Finally, after taking the ball out of bounds, a couple of Toledo boys caught on to their mistake, and Art Grove passed the ball into the back court to Dal Zuber, who promptly made two points the right way.

⁂

The four Mehner brothers of Utah, all born in Germany, are doing all right for their adopted country. Frank, intermountain tennis champion from Utah U., now is at the United States Military Academy; Brother Fred is flying over Tunisia; John also is in the Army Air Force, and Heinz is in Officers' Candidate School. . . . Addison Exum Warren, a crack college heavyweight at North Carroline a few years ago, is a Navy Chief Specialist, stationed at Norfolk, Va. . . . Christmas issue of the Trinidad, B. W. I., Naval Air Station "Exhaust" (just received) reports that bowling is the No. 1 sport but an Army-Navy baseball league is getting started.

⁂

Glen Harmon, one of the rookie hockey players the Montreal Canadiens have been bringing up with such success, also has a job in a Canadian aircraft plant. On the night of his debut, Harmon shook off well-wishers and dressed in a rush. "What's the hurry?" asked Dick Irvin, Montreal coach. "I'm on the night shift," Harmon explained. "I haven't much time."

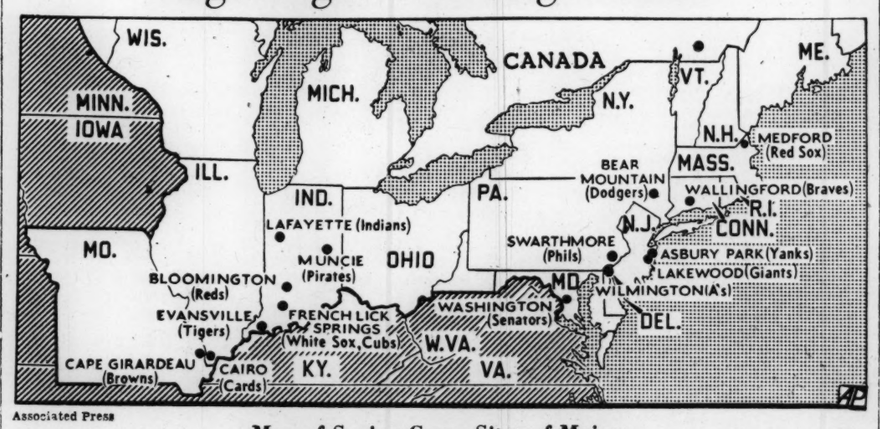
⁂

The Cleveland Indians will include bonus clauses, based on home attendance, in this year's player contracts. "We're going to have to require the ball players to take a chance with us," explains Vice-President Roger Peckinpaugh.

Bears Re-Sign Meyer

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—The Newark Bears of the International League have announced the resigning of Bill Meyer as manager of the club. The contract was on the club's usual one-year basis.

Big League Training Picture



Associated Press

Map of Spring Camp Sites of Majors

Barred from their usual spring training camps in the South and California by the Office of Defense Transportation's curtailment of unnecessary travel, big league baseball teams this year will train at the sites located in the unshaded area of this map. The team nickname indicates the site of each team's camp. Except for the two St. Louis clubs, given permission to train in Missouri, all teams were restricted to sites north of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers and east of the Mississippi.

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Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams E .45e	21	9	8¾	8¾	—⅛
Adams-M ¼g	[illegible]	26	26	26	+¼
Addressog (1)	4	15⅝	15½	15½	—⅜
Air Reduct 1a	19	41	40	41	+¾
Alaska Juneau	14	4⅛	4	4	—¼
Alleghany Corp	88	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+[illegible]
Alleg pf xw	12	7¾	7½	7½	
Allegpf$30ww	51	8	7⅝	7¾	+¼
Alleg pr pf	14	17¾	17½	17⅝	+¼
Allen Ind ¾e	4	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	+⅛
Alleg Lud (2e)	18	20⅞	20	20¾	+¾
Al Ch&Dye 6a	3	152½	152½	152½	+½
Allied M (1e)	10	18⅜	18	18⅜	+⅜
Allied St .15g	17	7	7	7	
Allis-C M (1)	32	9⅜	8⅞	29⅜	+½
Alpha PC ¼g	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—¼
Amal Leather	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	+¼
Amal L pf1½e	4	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+⅝
Amerada Pet 2	5	72½	70½	72½	+2¼
Am A Ch 1.20a	5	25⅝	25½	25⅝	—⅛
Am Airl 1½e	4	54⅝	54¼	54⅝	+⅝
Am Bk N .10g	4	10	10	10	
Am Bk N pf(3)	4	47½	47⅜	47½	+⅛
Am Bosch ¼e	14	6	5⅞	6	+⅜
AmBrSh 1.70e	4	33	33	33	+¼
Am BS pf 5¼	1	130	129	129	—1
Am Cable & R	138	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+⅛
Am Can (3)	6	78⅜	78	78⅜	—⅛
Am Can pf (7)	1	175⅛	175	175	—⅛
Am Car & Fdy	25	29¼	28½	29¼	+¾
Am C F pf 7	15	70¼	70	70	
Am Ch&C (2)	17	19⅝	19½	19½	—⅛
Am Chicle(4a)		97	97	97	—1
AmCSug 2½e	8	17¾	17½	17¾	+¼
Am Encau Tll	1	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	
Am Europ ½e	1	7	7	7	+¼
Am Export (2)	11	25½	25⅛	25⅛	—⅜
Am & For Pow	26	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+⅛
AmFP6p1.80e	7	45¼	44½	45¼	+1¾
AmFP72.10e	7	52½	51½	52	+1
Am & F P 2pf	51	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+¼
Am-H S S 3	4	34	33¾	34	
Am Hide&Lea	1	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
Am Home 2.40	2	54½	54⅛	54½	
Am Ice	5	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
Am Ice pf ½e	1	42	42	42	+1
Am Internt'l	6	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
Am Invest .70e	1	7	7	7	+½
Am [illegible]pf2½	1	42	42	42	+2
Am Locom'tive	4	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
Am Loco pf 7e	2	83¾	83¾	83¾	+¼
Am M&F .80	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Am M&Met ½e	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	—⅛
Am Met (1a)	6	22½	22	22½	+½
Am Met 6pf6	1	116	116	116	—1½
Am News 1.80	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	—⅜
Am Pow & Lt	29	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Am P&L $6pf	26	23¼	22½	23¼	+⅝
Am P&L $5pf	37	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+⅛
Am R&S(.30e)	43	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
Am R M .20g	67	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+⅝
Am RMpf4½	2	9	58¼	59	+¾
Am Saf R ¾e	[illegible]	10	9⅞	9⅞	+⅛
Am Ship B 3e	2	29½	29	29	+¼
Am Smelt 2	21	39½	38⅞	39¼	+¼
Am Snuff .60g	1	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	—⅝
Am Stl F (2)	22	21⅝	21	21⅝	+⅝
Am Stove .30g	5	14	13⅞	14	+½
Am Sug 1½g	11	19½	19¼	19½	+¼
Am Sugar pf 7	1	97	97	97	
Am S Tob (2e)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+¼
Am Tel&Tel 9	8	131¾	131	131¾	—¼
Am Tob 3a	6	49¾	49	49¾	+1
Am Tob B 3a	23	51	49⅝	50¾	+1¼
Am Tob pf (6)	1	41	140½	140½	—½
Am Type Fdrs	18	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+⅛
Am Visc ½g	22	34¼	33½	34¼	+¼
Am Visc pf(5)	1	119	119	119	
Am Water Wks	52	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
Am WW 1pf 6	1	60¾	60¾	60¾	+½
Am Woolen	2	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+⅛
Am Wool pf 8e	3	62¾	62¼	62¾	+½
Am Zinc L&S	15	5⅛	5	5	
Anaconda 2½e	66	26¾	26½	26⅝	+⅜
Anacon W 1½e	1	25¾	25½	25¾	+¼
Arm Del pf 7	1	110	110	110	+⅛
Armour Ill	56	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
Arm Ill pr pf	4	53¾	53	53¾	+1
Arm Ck 1.35e	6	34	32½	34	+2
Artloom ½e	3	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅜
Assd D G ½g	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+⅛
Associated In 2	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	+⅛
As Inv pf (5)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	+¼
Atchison 1½g	32	47⅞	47	47½	—⅛
At T&SF pf 5	9	72¼	71	72¼	+1¼
Atl Coast (2e)	15	8⅝	8¼	8¼	—⅜
Atl Ref .15g	19	20½	20⅛	20½	+¾
Atlas Corp ¼a	8	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+⅛
Austin N pr A	1	35½	35½	35½	
Avia Cp ¼e	98	⅞	¾	¾	
B					
Bald Loc ct 1a	15	12⅜	11¾	12¼	+½
Balt & Ohio	22	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
Balt & Ohio pf	9	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
Bangor & Ar	3	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
Bang & Ar pf	2	42	41½	42	+¾
Barber Asphalt	6	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	+¾
Barker Br ½e	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+¼
Barker pf 2¾	2	35	35	35	+½
Barnsdall .60	33	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+⅛
Bath Ir Wk 2e	37	15⅛	14½	14⅞	+½
Bayuk C 1½	2	25	25	25	
Bell Airc (2e)	19	13¾	13¼	13½	+½
Ben Avia 3¾e	15	35½	35	35⅜	+⅜
Benef IL 1½e	2	15	15	15	
BestFoods .60	13	10⅛	10	10	
Best Co 1.60a	3	25½	25½	25½	+¾
Beth Stl (6)	52	60⅜	58¾	60¼	+1½
Beth Stl pf 7	1	113¾	113¾	113¾	—1¼
Bigelow-S (2)	1	29¾	29½	29½	
Black-Dk 1.60	2	17½	17½	17½	+½
Blaw-Kno .35e	38	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+¼
Bloom'd .20g	2	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅝
Boeing Air 1e	43	16½	15⅞	16½	+⅞
Bohn A&Br 3e	12	45½	45	45	
Bon Ami A (4)	1	92½	92½	92½	
BonAmi B2½	1	44	42½	44	+2
Bond Str 1.60	4	19⅛	19	19	
Borden .30g	6	24	23⅞	23⅞	+⅛
Borg-W 1.60	11	28½	28⅜	28½	+⅛
Boston&Maine	2	3⅛	3	3	
Bower R ½g		30	30	30	
Bridg'p B (1)	28	10¼	9¾	10¼	
Briggs Mfg 2	25	23	22½	23	+½
Briggs&St (3)	1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	+⅞
BristolM1.90e	3	38⅜	38	38	
Bkly-Man Tran	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Brown Shoe(2)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	
Bkly U Gas ½a	5	11⅝	11⅜	11½	—⅛
Brunsw'k-B 1	19	14½	13¾	14½	+¾
Bucyrus-E ½e	28	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+⅜
Budd Mfg	57	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+¼
Budd Mfg pf	1	79	78	78¾	+¾
Budd Wh (1e)	9	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
Buffalo (2e)	1	16½	16½	16½	
Bullard 2½e	7	21	20⅝	20¾	—⅛
Bulova Wat 2	2	26½	26¼	26¼	+¼
Burl M 1.40a	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
Burr Add(.60)	14	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+⅛
Bush Terminal	5	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+⅛
Butl'r B .60e	5	6	6	6	
Butler pf 1½	1	21½	21½	21½	+½
Butte Cop ¼e	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
Byers (AM)	10	10⅝	10⅜	10½	+¼
Byers pf 1.82k		73	73	73	
Byron Jk 1¼e	*1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
C					
Calif Pk 1½	2	25½	25¼	25½	+½
Callahan Z-Ld	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Cal & Hecla 1	16	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
Canada Dr .60	14	15⅝	15	15⅝	+¾
Canadian Pac	32	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
CarpenStl2½e	5	29¾	29	29½	+1
Carr-Gen .20a	5	3⅝	3½	3½	
Case (J I) 7e	6	88	87½	88	+½
Case J I pf(7)	1	131¼	131¼	131¼	+1¼
Caterpil Tr (2)	12	42	40¾	42	+1
Celanese (2)	9	29	28⅝	28¾	+¼
Celanese 5pf 5	1	96	95½	95½	—¾
Celan 7pf (7)	2	97	96½	96	
Celan pr pf (7)	1	121	120½	120½	—1
Celotex Cp ½	13	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
Cent Ag 1½	24	19	18¾	19	+¼
Cent Fdy .10g	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Cent RR NJ	2	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+¼
Cen Violet2½e	18	15⅛	15	15	
Century Rib M	4	4¾	4½	4¾	+¼
Cerro de P (4)	8	34½	34¼	34½	+¼
Cert-teed Prod	8	4	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
Cert-teed 6pf	1	38½	38	38	—¾
Chain Belt ¼g	3	18	18	18	+¼
Cham P&F¼g	2	19	18¾	18¾	+⅛
ChamP&F pf 6	1	100	100	100	
Checker Cab	1	10	10	10	+½
Ches & Ohio3a	15	36⅝	36½	36½	
Ches & O pf 4	1	99	99	99	
Chi & E Ill	10	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
Chi&EIA.59g	25	9½	9¼	9½	+¼
Chi Gr West	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
ChiGWpf1¼e	35	12½	12¼	12⅜	+⅛
Chi Mail ½e	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	—⅛
Chi Pn T (2)	10	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+¼
Chi PT cv pf 3	2	37¼	37¼	37¼	+¼
CRI & P 6pf	20				
Chickash (1)	2	4⅞	4¾	4¾	—⅛
Childs Co	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+⅛
Chrysler 3½e	53	70¾	69½	70⅝	+1⅛
City I&F 1.20	3	12	11¾	11⅞	+½

Today's sales (est.) 1,200,000
Previous day's sales 988,240
1943 volume to date 16,194,612
1942 volume to date 11,964,230

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Clark Eq (3)	2	34¾	34½	34¾	+¾
Cleve E1pf4½	1	111	111	111	
Cleve G B 2e	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+¼
Cluett P 2¼e	3	35½	35	35½	+½
Cluett P pf 7	1	149	149	149	
Coca-Cola 3a	4	97½	97	97½	+¾
Colgate P ½a	1	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+¼
Colg-P pf 4¼	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	+½
Collins & A	1	18½	18½	18½	+⅛
Col & South	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
Col&Sou 1 pf	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	+⅛
Col&Sou 2 pf	3	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
Col F&I ¼g	12	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+⅝
Col Br A 1½e	6	17⅜	17	17⅜	+⅜
Col Br B 1½e	6	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+¾
Col G&E .10g	39	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
Col G&EpfA 6	2	50½	50	50½	+½
Col G&E 5pf5	1	45	45	45	
Coml Credit 3	4	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	—⅛
Coml Inv Tr 3	17	32½	32	32	—½
Colum Pic ½e	4	10¼	10	10¼	+⅛
Colum Ppf2¾	*1	33	33	33	+1⅛
Col Carb 4¼e	1	85	85	85	+1
Colm Solv .60e	14	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
Com'th&South	21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—[illegible]
Com & Sou pf	6	41¾	41¼	41¾	
Comw Ed.35g	35	24⅞	24	24¾	+⅜
Conde N .40e	7	3½	3⅛	3½	+½
Congol-N (1a)	11	18½	18⅜	18½	+⅜
Consol Aircraft	39	18⅜	17⅜	18⅛	+⅝
Cons Cig 1½e	17	12¾	12⅜	12¾	+½
Con Cig pf (7)	1	91	91	91	+¾
Cons Cop .45e	12	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+¼
Cons Ed(1.60)	65	17½	17⅜	17⅜	—⅛
Cons Ed pf (5)	1	95	95	95	—¼
Con Film Ind	1	¾	¾	¾	
ConsF pf 1e	5	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
Cons Laundries	3	2⅝	2½	2½	—⅛
Consol Oil ½	38	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+⅛
Cons RR Cu pf	11	5⅝	5½	5½	+⅛
Consol'n Coal	3	8⅛	8	8	+⅛
Con Pw pf 4½	1	94½	94½	94½	+½
Container ¼g	2	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+⅜
Cont Bak ½g	35	5¼	5	5¼	+⅜
Cont Can 1¼e	10	30½	30⅜	30½	+⅜
ContDiam .65e	9	9	8¾	8⅞	
Cont Ins 1.60a	2	41½	41½	41½	+¼
Cont Mot .55e	12	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
Cont O Del (1)	1	28½	28¼	28½	+¼
Cop'weld S .80	31	11⅛	10⅝	11	+⅜
Ccp'w pf 2½	1	48½	48½	48½	+½
CornEx(2.40)	2	38⅞	38½	38⅞	+⅜
Corn Prod 2.60	15	55⅜	55	55⅜	+⅛
Corn Prod pf7	1	178	176½	178	+1
Coty Inc ¼e	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
Coty Interna'l	10	1	1	1	
Crane Co (1e)	35	16⅛	16	16⅛	+⅛
Crane cv pf 5	1	98½	97½	97½	—⅝
Crosley (½e)	8	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+½
Cr'wn C&S½e	18	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	+½
Crown Zel (1)	8	12⅝	12½	12½	
Crucible Stl 2e	54	34⅝	33⅛	34⅝	+1⅝
Crucible pf (5)	6	75	73	75	+2½
Cuba RR pf	1	10	10	10	—½
Cub-Am S ¾e	14	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
Cub-AmS pf 7	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	—2¼
Cudahy Pack	3	12	12	12	+⅛
Curtis Publish	83	2⅛	2	2⅛	
Curtis Pub pf	3	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	
Cur P prpf¾k	43	21½	20½	21½	+1
Curtiss W (1e)	174	7¾	7⅜	7⅝	+⅛
Curtiss-WA 2e	2	23	23	23	+¼
Cutler-H 1¼e	9	18¾	18⅜	18¾	+½
D					
DavegaS (½e)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
Davison C .60e	32	15	14¾	15	+⅛
Decca Rec .60a	2	11	11	11	
Deere 1.35e	15	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	
Deere pf 1 40	1	31	31	31	
Deisel 1½e	2	14½	14½	14½	
Del & Hudson	10	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	—¼
Del Lack&W	98	4⅛	4	4	
Den&RioGW pf	6	1	⅞	1	+¼
Det Ed .30g	10	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
Devoe&RayA 1	6	21	20¼	21	+1
Diam Mat 1½	4	27½	27	27	—½
Diam T M 1e	8	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
Dis C-S h2.22	7	23¾	23½	23½	—¼
Dixie-Vort ½e	5	11¼	11	11¼	+¼
Dix-Vor A2½	1	39½	39½	39½	+½
Doehler D C 2	1	25	25	25	+¼
Dome M h.40g	21	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+⅛
Douglas Air 5e	20	61½	59¾	61⅜	+1⅝
Dow Chem (3)	*5	135	134½	134½	+⅞
DresserM 1½e	23	19½	18½	19⅛	+⅝
Duplan .90e	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+¼
du Pont 4¼e	7	143½	142½	142½	+¼
Duq L 1pf (5)	1	118¼	118¼	118¼	
E					
East Air Lines	7	32¾	32½	32½	
East Roll Mill	24	4⅞	4½	4¾	+⅜
Eastman (5)	9	154⅛	153½	154⅛	+⅝
Eaton Mfg (3)	10	36	35¾	36	+¾
Edis Bros .80a	2	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+⅛
El&Mus .06g	2	13⅝	13½	13½	+⅜
El Auto 2¼e	1	2½	2½	2½	—⅛
Elec Boat (1e)	9	32¼	31⅞	32	+¼
El Pow & Lt	43	11¾	11⅛	11⅝	+⅝
El P&L $6 pf	51	2⅛	2	2⅛	
El P&L $7 pf	12	32¼	31¾	32¼	+½
El Stor Bat 2	25	35⅜	34⅝	35⅛	+¾
El Paso G 2.40	2	36½	36½	36½	+½
Endi-John 3	2	25¾	24½	25¾	+¼
Eng Pub Serv	1	50	50	50	—⅛
EPS 5½pf5½	32	41⅛	41	41⅛	+⅛
Equit Off Bldg	1	66	66	66	+1
Erie RR (1e)	16	[illegible]	⅜	[illegible]	+[illegible]
Erie RR ct 1e	6	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+¼
Erie RR pf A5	37	8⅝	8½	8½	
EurekaVC .10e	5	41	40½	41	+½
Evans Prod	2	4⅛	4	4⅛	
Ex-Cello 2.60	4	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅛
	3	25¼	25	25¼	+¼
F					
Fajardo Sug 2	11	24⅞	24½	24⅝	+¼
Fed L&T 1¾e	3	10½	10	10	—½
Fed Min & S 4	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	+¼
Fed Mog (1)	2	14	13¾	13¾	+⅛
Fed M T (.40)	4	4	4	4	
Fed D St .45g	3	17½	17	17½	+⅝
Ferro Enam	2	13¾	13½	13¾	+¾
Fid P F 1.60a	2	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	+⅞
Firest Tr ⅜g	9	27½	27	27½	+½
Firestone pf 6	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	+¾
First NSt 2½	4	34⅛	33¾	33¾	
Flintkote .90e	7	16¾	16½	16¾	+⅛
Florence 2	2	28½	28¼	28½	
Follansbee Stl	5	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+⅜
Follansbee S pf	1	34	34	34	+½
Foster Wheeler	28	12¼	11¼	12⅛	+⅞
Francisco Sug	11	7	6¾	7	+¼
Freeport S (2)	9	37⅛	36⅝	37⅛	+½
Fruehauf 1.40	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+⅜
G					
Gabriel .10g	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Gair Robt ¼e	7	2½	2	2⅛	
Gair pf 1.20	2	10	10	10	—¼
Gamewell (3e)	1	20½	20½	20½	
Gar Wood ¼g	15	3⅞	3¾	3¾	—⅛
Gen Am I .40e	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+⅜
Gen Am Tr 2e	7	40½	39¾	40½	+¾
Gen Bak .15g	28	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	+⅛
Gen Bronze	3	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
Gen Cable	6	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+¼
Gen Cable A	2	9	8½	9	+⅞
Gen C pf 1¾k	1	75½	75	75½	—½
Gen Cigar 1	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+½
Gen Elec 1.40	53	33⅞	33⅜	33⅝	—⅛
Gen Foods.40g	6	36⅞	36¾	36¾	+¼
Gen F pf 4½	1	115	115	115	+1½
Gen G & El A	23	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
Gen G&E cvpf	1	96	96	96	—4
Gen Motors (2)	78	46⅛	45½	46	+⅜
Gen O Ad .20e	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
Gen OAd A 3e	3	20	20	20	+¼
Gen Prec (1)	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+⅛
Gen Pr I .30e	2	14	14	14	+⅛
Gen Ry S 1¼e	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Gen Real&Ut	5	15	14⅞	15	+⅛
GenRefr 1.20e	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	+[illegible]
Gen Shoe ¼g	10	18¾	18	18¾	+1
Gen SCpf1½k	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Gen Tel(1.60)	1	66	66	66	+½
Gen T&R (1e)	1	18	18	18	
Gillette (.45e)	4	15¾	15½	15¾	+¼
Gimbel Bros	30	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+⅛
Gimbel$6pf 6	2	61¼	61¼	61¼	
	1	63	63	63	+½
Glidden .30g	7	16	15¾	16	+⅜
Glid cv pf 2¼	2	43	43	43	+1½
Gobel (Adolf)	4	⅝	[illegible]	⅝	+⅛
Goebel Bw .20	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+⅛
Goodrich (1e)	66	26½	26	26½	+⅝
Goodrich pf 5	2	87	87	87	+⅝
Goodyr T ½g	38	27½	26⅞	27½	+⅝
Goodyear pf 5	3	96⅜	96	96⅜	+¼
Graham-Paige	34	1⅛	1	1	
Granby M .60	12	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
Grand Union	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	—¼

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Granite C .35e	7	8¾	8½	8¾	+½
Grant (1.40a)	1	30	30	30	—⅛
Gt N I O ct 2e	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	+¼
Gt N Ry pf 2e	29	24½	24⅛	24¼	
Gt West Sug 2	6	26	25⅝	26	+½
Gt W Sug pf 7	1	142	142	142	
Green HL (2a)	13	33	32¾	33	+⅜
Greyhound(1a)	9	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+⅛
Greyh'd pf .55	4	11½	11⅜	11⅜	—⅛
GrumAirc1½e	5	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛	+⅜
Guantan Sugar	13	3⅛	3	3⅛	+¼
Guantan Sug pf	1	91½	91½	91½	
Gulf Mob&Oh	21	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
GulfMpf 2½e	5	29¼	28¾	28¾	—½
H					
Hall Print 1a	3	13	13	13	
Hanna $5 pf 5	1	102½	102½	102½	
Harb-W 1½e	9	16⅞	16½	16½	—⅛
Hat Cp A ¼g	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
Hayes Ind .15g	2	8	7½	8	+⅞
Hayes Mfg	22	1¾	1¾	1¾	+⅛
Hazel Atlas 5	3	98	97½	98	+¾
Helme 1¼g	1	59¾	59¾	59¾	
Hercules (1)	4	14	13⅝	13⅝	—⅜
Hercul P 2½e	8	77¾	76⅝	77¾	+¾
Hires CE 1.20	1	16½	16½	16½	
Homestake	26	36⅛	35⅜	35⅜	—⅝
Hou-HerB.80e	10	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
Houston Oil	54	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
Howe Snd 3a	1	33½	33½	33½	+½
Hudson & Man	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jan 28
Hudson B (h2)	22	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+⅛
Hudson Motor	15	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
Hupp Motor	3	[illegible]	⅞	[illegible]	+[illegible]
I					
Illinois Cent	28	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	—¼
Ill Cen L L 4	2	38½	38½	38½	+½
Ill Cent pf	3	20¾	20½	20¾	+⅞
Indian Refin	12	12	11¾	12	+⅜
Ind P&L .30g	3	14½	14½	14½	—⅜
Indus Rayon 2a	2	34⅛	34	34⅛	
Inger-Rand (6)	4	97	96	96	+¼
InlandSt 4½e	2	68½	68⅛	68½	
Inspir Cop 1	37	11¼	10¾	11¼	+¾
Interch 1.60	4	22⅛	21¾	22⅛	+⅜
Inter C pf (6)	1	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	+⅛
Interc'n R 1e	10	7¾	7½	7⅝	+¼
Interlake ½e	78	7½	7⅛	7½	+½
Int Bus Ma 6a	3	153½	152	153½	+2½
Int Harvest 2a	35	60	58⅞	59⅞	+¾
Int Harv pf 7	2	164¼	163	164¼	+½
Int Hydro El A	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Int Mer Marine	5	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
Int Min'is ½e	8	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+⅛
Int Mining	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+⅛
Int Nick Can 2	61	34⅞	34⅜	34⅞	+⅜
Int Nick pf(7)	2	132	132	132	—2¾
Int Paper Co	16	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
Int Paper pf 5	7	54	53½	53¾	+¼
Int Ry C A pf	2	44¾	44	44	
Int Salt (2)	1	41	41	41	+¾
Int Shoe 1.80	2	30¼	30⅛	30¼	+⅛
Int Silver (4)	1	39	38¾	39	+¼
Int Tel & Tel	127	7½	7⅜	7½	+⅛
Int T&T for ct	13	7½	7⅜	7½	+⅛
Int Dpt S ¼g	1	10	10	10	
Island Cr C 2	2	28½	28½	28½	+¼
J					
Jarvis WB.30g	3	11	10¾	11	+½
Johns-M 2¼e	6	72	71½	71½	—¼
John-Man pf 7	1	127	127	127	+1
Jon&L St ½g	76	21⅛	20¼	21⅛	+⅞
Jones&L pfA 5	2	57	57	57	—¾
Jones&L pfB 5	5	69	67	69	+1¼
Joy Mfg (.90e)	5	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+⅛
K					
KalamS&F .60	4	13⅛	13	13⅛	+⅜
Kan City Sou	7	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
KanC So pf 2e	2	21¾	21½	21½	
Kelsey H A 1½	2	15⅞	15¾	15¾	—¼
Kelsey B ⅜g	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	—¼
Kendall pf 6a	1	103	102	102	—2
Kennecott 3a	75	30½	29½	30½	+1⅛
KeyS&W 1¼e	3	17	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
Kimb-Clk 1a	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+⅛
Kinney (GR)	9	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Kin $5pf1½k	1	37⅝	37⅜	37½	
Kresge SS ¼g	5	21¾	21½	21½	—¼
Kress SH 1.60	2	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+⅝
Kroger Groc 2	7	26¾	26¼	26¾	+¼
L					
Laclede Gas pf	1	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	—⅜
Lambert (1½)	3	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+⅛
Lee R&T ¾g	6	28¼	27¾	28¼	+¾
Lehigh PC1½	9	20½	20⅜	20⅜	
Lehigh4%pf4	1	107½	107½	107½	—¼
Lehigh V Coal	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	+⅛
Lehigh Val RR	7	3⅝	3½	3½	
Lehigh V C pf	4	12½	12½	12½	—¼
Lehman Cp (1)	1	27	27	27	
Lehn&F 1.40	1	15½	15½	15½	
Lerner Strs (2)	4	26½	26½	26½	+⅛
Lib-O-F G (1)	5	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	+⅜
Lib. McN .45e	176	6⅛	5⅞	6	+¼
Lig&My B 3a	2	69	69	69	—¾
Lig&My pf (7)	1	175½	175½	175½	—1½
Lima Loc (2)	4	26⅞	26¾	26¾	+⅛
Link Belt (2)	6	37	36¼	37	+1
Lion Oil Ref 1	6	14⅛	14	14	—¼
Liquid Carb 1a	4	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+⅛
Lockheed A 2e	68	19¼	18¼	19	+⅝
Loew's Inc 2a	7	43¾	44⅛	44¾	+¾
Lone Star 3a	14	40	39½	40	+½
Long Bell Lb A	5	7	7	7	
Lorillard1.20e	8	17⅝	17½	17½	
Lou&Nash 2g	*2	64¾	64	64½	+1¼
Lou G&EA1½	1	18	18	18	
M					
Mack Truck 3e	16	30¾	30¼	30¾	+⅜
Macy (RH)(2)	3	22¼	22	22	—⅛
Mad Sq G ¼g	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	+⅛
Manati Sug	1	4	4	4	—⅛
Mandel 1¼e	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+½
Manh Shirt 1a	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+⅛
Maracaibo Oil	5	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
Mar Mid .08g	28	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+⅛
Mar S Ry pr pf	4	10¼	10	10	—¼
MarshFld .80a	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—¼
Mart GL 1½e	44	19⅝	18⅞	19½	+¾
Martin-Parry	104	5¼	4½	5⅛	+⅝
Masonite (1)	1	33½	33¼	33½	+¾
MasterEl1.80e	6	23¼	23¼	23¼	+¼
MathAlk 1½e	1	24	24	24	+⅛
Math Alk pf 7	1	167	167	167	+2
May Dept St 3	2	42	41	42	+1
Maytag Co	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
McCrory St 1	4	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+⅛
McGraw El(1)	3	21	21	21	—¼
McIntyre h2.22a	*3	41	40½	41	+1½
McKes & R(1)	9	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	+⅛
McLellan .40g	17	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
Mead Cp(.90e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+⅛
Merch&M Tr 2	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—⅜
Mesta Ma ⅝g	2	28¼	28	28¼	+½
Miami Cop ½e	21	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+⅜
MidCont1.40e	17	20¼	19¾	20¼	+⅝
Midland (2)	4	23½	22½	23½	+1¼
Mid Stl 1pf 8	1	107½	107½	107½	—¼
Minn-Hon 2	2	60	60	60	
Minn-Moline	9	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
Minn-Mpf1⅝k	1	73	73	73	—¼
Mission .85e	6	15⅛	15	15	—⅛
Mo-Kan-Texas	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Mo-Kan-Tex pf	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Mohawk C (2)	1	20	20	20	+⅜
Mons Chem 2	9	[illegible]	88¼	88¼	—¼
Mont Wd (2)	22	36¾	36⅛	36¾	+¾
Morris&E 3⅞	2	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
Motor Pr ½e	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
MotorWh(.80)	4	13	13	13	—⅛
Mueller 1.65e	9	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	+⅜
Mullins Mfg B	12	3½	3⅜	3½	+¼
Mull pf 12¾e	1	60	60	60	
Munsing 2¼e	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+½
Murphy GC (3)	3	65	65	65	—¼
Murphy pf 4¾	1	113¼	113¼	113¼	+¼
Murray Cp ½e	8	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
Myers Br (2)	1	37½	37½	37½	+½
Nash-Kelv ½	24	7	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
Nash C&StL 3e	1	26	26	26	—⅜
Nat Acme ½g	21	17¼	17	17¼	+¼
Nat Au pf.60	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	—¼
Nat Aviat ⅝e	19	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+⅛
Nat Bisc .60g	28	17⅛	16⅞	17	+⅛
Nat Bd .15g	1	19	19	19	+½
Nat Can	76	7	6⅞	7	+¾
NatCashReg 1a	7	20¾	20⅝	20¾	
Nat Cyl G .80	3	11	10¾	11	+¼
Nat Dairy .80	24	16¼	16	16	—⅛
Nat Dept Strs	29	8¼	7½	8¼	+¾
Nat Dist (2)	18	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	+⅜
Nat E&S 2¼e	1	19	19	19	+½
Nat Gyps(¼e)	36	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	+⅛
Nat Gyp pf4½	1	79	78½	78½	
Nat Lead ½	15	15½	15⅜	15½	
Nat M & SC 1	9	17¼	16¾	17¼	+¾
N					
Nat Oil (1)	3	4½	4½	4½	—¼
Nat Pow & Lt	18	3	3	3	
Nat Steel (3)	3	4¾	4¼	4¾	+¾
Nat Supply	25	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+¼
Nat S6%pf9e	2	68¾	68	68¾	+½
NS5½pf8¼e	3	61½	60¾	61½	+¾
Nat Sup $2pf	9	16¼	16	16⅛	+⅜

Average Price of 60 Stocks
Compiled by Associated Press

Thursday	43.6	Prev. day	43.4
Month ago	41.6	Year ago	37.9
'42-3 high	43.6	'42-3 low	32.0

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Nat Tea	7	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+⅛
Natomas Co(1)	2	7⅞	7¾	7¾	—⅛
Nehi Corp .52e	11	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
Nehi Cp ⅛g	12	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
Newmont 1⅜e	9	30¾	30½	30¾	+¼
Newport (½e)	7	12¼	12	12¼	
Newpt NS ½g	6	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+¼
NY Air (2)	7	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+⅜
NY Cent (1g)	116	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	
NY Chi&St L	1	11½	11½	11½	
NY Ch&StL pf	19	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	—⅜
NYC Omn 2¼e	2	17½	17½	17½	+½
NY&Harlem 5	1	80	79¾	80	+2
NY L&W 3¾e	1	38½	38½	38½	+¼
NY NH&H RR	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+[illegible]
NY NH&H pf	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	
NY Ont&West	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
NY Shipblg 3e	30	23⅛	22½	22¾	+⅜
Norf&West 10	1	172	170	172	+2½
No Am Av(1e)	59	11⅛	10¾	10⅞	+¼
NorthAm1.34f	105	12	11½	12	+⅜
No Am 6pf 3	2	52¾	52⅜	52¾	+⅞
NoA5¾pf2⅞	4	51¾	51	51	—¾
Nor Pac (1g)	31	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
Northw AL ½e	3	16¾	16½	16⅜	—⅜
Northwest T 3	1	36	36	36	+1½
Norwalk .20e	3	3½	3⅜	3½	
O					
Ohio Oil (½e)	81	13½	13⅛	13½	+⅛
Oliver F (2e)	14	36½	35⅛	36½	+⅛
Omnibus Corp	102	5⅞	5½	5¾	+⅝
Omnibus pf(8)	2	77½	76¼	77½	+1⅞
Oppen Col ½e	8	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
Otis Elv .20g	5	17½	17¼	17¼	+¼
Outb M&M½g	1	30½	30½	30½	+1½
Owens-I G (2)	12	58	57	57	+1
P					
Pac A Fish 1e	9	8½	8	8½	+⅝
Pacific Coast	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—⅜
Pac Coast 1 pf	1	25	25	25	+⅜
Pac Coast 2 pf	1	17	16¾	17	—¼
Pac Fin C 5g	10	15⅞	15½	15½	+½
Pac G&E (2)	2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+⅜
Pac Lighting 3	2	35¼	35¼	35¼	+¼
Pac Mills (2)	13	22⅝	21⅞	22⅝	+1⅝
Pac T&T 4¾e	1	92¾	92¾	92¾	+1¼
Pac Tin Cons	4	½	½	½	
Pac W Oil ½e	5	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+⅝
Packard(.10e)	32	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
Pan Am Air 1e	77	25⅝	25	25⅛	—⅛
Parhd pf 5.60	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	
Panhandle.10e	14	½	⅜	2⅜	—⅛
Paraffine (2)	2	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+1⅞
Para P 1.05g	61	16¾	16½	16¾	+¼
Param 1pf 6	1	116¾	116¾	116¾	+¼
Param 1 pf cld	12	117	115	117	+1¼
ParkUtah .10g	21	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Parke D .30g	4	28½	28⅛	28⅛	—⅛
ParkRust 1¼e	4	16½	16⅜	16½	+¼
Parmelee Trans	6	2¼	2	2⅛	+⅛
Patino M 4¼e	12	25¼	24¾	25	+¼
Penney JC 3a	3	82	81½	82	+⅞
Penn Coal & C	5	4	3⅝	4	+⅜
Penn-Dix Cem	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
Penn-DpfA3e	2	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	—½
Penn RR 2½e	36	25¼	25	25⅛	+⅛
Peop GL&C 4	1	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	+1⅞
Pepsi-Co 2¼e	137	35⅛	34⅝	34⅞	+½
Pere Marquette	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	+⅛
Pere Marq pf	3	20⅛	19¾	20	
Pere Mar pr pf	2	37¼	36¾	36¾	—¼
Petrol Cp .35e	10	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	+¼
PfeifferBr ½e	1	5½	5½	5½	+⅛
Phelps D 1.60	45	25	24¼	25	+¾
Phila 6 pf (3)	3	42	41¾	42	+¼
Phila Co pf(6)	1	76	76	76	+¼
Philco Cp ¾e	38	15⅞	15¼	15⅝	+⅝
Philip Mor (3)	1	80¾	80¾	80¾	+⅝
Phillips-Jones	2	8	8	8	—⅛
Phillips Pet 2	18	45¼	44⅞	45¼	+¼
Phoen pf 10½k	1	80	80	80	+10
Pillsbury (1)	2	20	20	20	—½
Pitt & W Va	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Pittsburgh pf	3	39½	38½	39½	+1⅜
Pitt C&I ½e	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+¼
Pitt Coke pf 5	1	61	61	61	+¼
Pitt Forg (1)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	+⅛
Pitt S&B .45e	15	4⅞	4¾	4¾	+⅛
Pitt Steel	8	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+⅜
Pitt Stl pf B	1	60	60	60	
Pitt Stl 5%pf	3	27	26	27	+¾
Pitt pr pf4⅛k	1	71	70	71	+2
Pitts pf A	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	—1¾
Pittston Co	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
Plym Oil 80a	7	17	16½	17	+¾
Pond Crk 2	5	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+¼
Poor & Co B	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Postal Tel pf	21	20	19⅛	20	+1
Pressed S ¼g	10	7¼	7	7⅛	+⅛
PrSC2pf2½k	1	26	26	26	+⅛
PrS1pf .06¼e	3	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+½
Proctor&Gm 2	1	51⅛	50¾	51⅛	+⅛
Pb Sv NJ .95e	20	13½	13⅛	13¼	—⅛
PSNJ8%pf8	1	113	113	113	+½
P S NJ7pf(7)	1	101¾	101	101	—¼
P S NJ 6pf(6)	1	89	88⅞	88⅞	—¼
P S NJ$5pf5	5	78	77½	77¾	—¼
Pullman (1a)	36	28⅝	28	28⅝	+⅝
Pure Oil ½e	34	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
Pure O 6pf(6)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	
Pure O 5pf(5)	4	95	94⅞	95	
Purity B 1.55e	6	14¾	14½	14½	
Quak S O (1)	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	+¼
R					
Radio Cp .20g	311	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+⅜
Radio pf 3½	4	63	62¾	63	+⅛
Radio-Keith-O	17	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+⅛
RR S Ill C Stk	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+⅛
Raybest (2e)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+¼
Rayonier (1)	31	13	12½	12½	
Rayonier pf(2)	4	29½	29½	29½	—½
Reading Co(1)	5	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+⅛
Reis & Co 1 pf	4	22	21¾	22	+1
Reliance .30g	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+⅛
Rem Rand ½g	2	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+¼
Reo Mot ct½e	2	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
Repub Stl 1¼e	80	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+⅝
Rep Stl pf A 6	2	74¼	74¼	74¼	—½
Rev Cop & Br	11	6¾	6½	6⅝	+⅛
Rev C&B7pf 7	1	88	88	88	
RevC5¼pf5¼	1	69	69	69	—¼
Reyn Met ½e	3	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
Rey M pf 5½	1	87	87	87	
Reyn Sp (¼e)	3	7½	7½	7½	
Rey Tb B 1.40	21	27¼	26⅞	27	+⅜
Richfield ½e	5	8¼	8	8¼	+¼
Ritter Co 1a	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+½
Roan Ant .15g	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+¼
Ruber 1.15e	5	21¼	21⅛	21¼	—¼
Rustless(.60a)	13	12¾	12⅛	12¾	+½
S					
Safeway St (3)	7	36½	36¼	36½	+½
Safe S 5%pf	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	
St Joseph (2)	8	31¼	31	31	
St L-San F pf	1	1	1	1	+⅛
St L South pf	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	—⅜
Savage (1¾e)	19	10⅞	10¾	10¾	—⅛
Schenley (1e)	19	22¼	22¼	22¼	
Scott P 1.80a	8	42	42	42	
Scott P pf4½	1	113¾	113½	113½	
Scott P $4pf4	1	110	110	110	+¼
Seaboard Air L	41	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Seaboard ALpf	4	1½	1½	1½	
Seaboard O 1	10	19½	19	19½	+¾
Sears Roe (3a)	17	62⅝	61⅞	62	—¼
Servel Inc (1)	41	11½	11¼	11½	+¼
Sharon Stl (1)	16	11	10½	11	+¾
Sharon St pf 5	1	60¼	59½	60¼	+¾
Sharp&D .40e	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
Shattuck .40a	6	7	7	7	+⅛
Shell Oil (1e)	15	19½	18⅜	19½	+¾
Silver K .10g	1	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
Simmons 1¼e	14	18¾	17⅞	18¾	+⅞
Simms Petrol	11	1½	1½	1½	Jan 28
Skelly O 1¼e	14	32⅜	31¼	32⅜	+1⅜
Sloss-Sh pf 6	1	112	112	112	—1
Smith A O 1e	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+¼
Smith & C (2)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+⅛
Snider Pk1½e	2	17½	17¼	17¼	—⅛
Soc-Vac (½)	70	11	10⅞	11	
SoAmG&P.20e	70	3	2⅞	2⅞	
So PR S ½g	17	23¼	23	23	
So Cal Ed1½a	5	22¼	22	22¼	+¼
So N G 1.15g	9	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+⅛
South'n Pac 1e	59	17	16⅝	17	
Southern Ry	27	17⅝	17¼	17½	
So Ry pf 3¾g	24	38⅛	37½	38⅛	+⅝
Sparks W .15g	11	3½	3⅜	3½	+⅛
Spear & Co	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
SpenKell1.90e	1	23½	23½	23½	+¼
SperryCp 1½e	15	30¾	30½	30⅝	+¼
Spicer ¾g	1	35	35	35	—½
Spiegel Inc	13	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
Spiegel pf 4½	1	40½	39¾	40½	+½
Square D (2)	1	5⅞	35⅞	35⅞	—⅛
Std Brds .10g	95	5⅝	5⅜	5½	+⅛
StandB pf 4½	1	105	105	105	+¼
Stand Gas&El	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+⅛

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Stand Gas$4pf	15	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
Std G $6 pr pf	4	11¾	11½	11½	—¼
Std G $7 pr pf	16	13¾	13⅜	13½	+⅛
Std O C 1½e	58	30⅜	30	30	—¼
Stand O Indla	29	29	28⅞	29	+⅛
Std O NJ 1a	38	48⅞	48½	48⅝	+⅛
Std O Oh 1½a	5	38¾	38½	38¾	+⅛
Ster Drug (3)	2	61¾	61⅜	61⅜	—¼
Stewart-W ½e	4	8½	8¼	8½	+⅛
Stokeley Bros	52	5⅜	5	5¼	+¼
Stone&W ¾e	7	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+⅛
Studebaker Co	34	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
Sun O pfA4½	1	125	125	125	
SunshineM.55e	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Superheater 1a	9	15	14¾	15	+⅛
Sup'ior O .05e	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
Superior Steel	19	19	18	18⅝	+⅝
Southl'd 1.20a	4	7½	7⅛	7⅛	—½
Swift 1.20a	9	24¾	24⅝	24¾	+¼
Swift Intl 2	7	29½	29¼	29½	+½
Sylvania 1¼e	9	26	25⅞	26	+⅜
Sym-Gld .60e	4	5½	5⅜	5½	
T					
Telautograph	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	—⅛
Tenn Corp (1)	7	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+¼
Tex&PacRy 1e	6	21⅜	20¾	20¾	—⅝
Texas Co (2)	7	44	43⅝	44	+½
Texas G P.20e	37	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+⅜
Texas Sul (2a)	6	38	37⅜	38	+¼
Tex PC&O.40a	14	9⅞	9½	9¾	
Tex PacL .10e	16	8½	8¼	8¼	—⅛
Thatcher Mfg	3	7¼	7	7	
The Fair	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
The Fair pf	1	53½	53½	53½	+½
Thermoid .40e	1	4½	4½	4½	
Third Av Tran	2	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
Thomp Pr ¼g	1	27½	27½	27½	+⅜
Thompson-Starr	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
Tide W A .60a	47	11⅛	11	11⅛	+⅛
Tide W pf 4½	2	97½	96¼	96½	—1
Timken R B 2e	4	42⅞	42¼	42⅞	+¼
Transamer(½)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Trans&West A	2	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+⅛
Transue (2)	1	13½	13½	13½	+½
Tri-Cont Corp	32	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
Tri-Cont pf 6	1	75½	75½	75½	
Truax-Tr .97e	9	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+¼
TwenC-F 1¼e	18	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	+⅛
Twen C pf 1½	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	
Twin City R T	15	5¾	5¼	5¾	+¾
Twin C pf 7e	4	72½	70	72½	+4¼
Twin Cch ½e	4	7½	7⅜	7½	+½
U					
Underw'd 2½e	4	45¼	45	45¼	+¼
UnionB&P.80e	3	9¼	9	9¼	+¼
Union Cb (3)	24	81¼	80⅝	81	
Union O C (1)	10	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+⅜
Union Pac (6)	4	84¼	84	84¼	+¼
Union Pac pf 4	11	83½	83½	83½	+¼
UnionTk 1.90e	6	27	26½	27	+¾
United Air L	28	19	18¾	18⅞	—¼
Unit Airc (3e)	43	30½	29½	30	+⅝
Unit Air pf(5)	2	97	97	97	
United Bisc (1)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	—⅛
United Carb 3	62	56½	56½	56½	+½
United Corp	76	[illegible]	[illegible]	⅝	
	43	21⅜	20¾	21¼	+⅜
United Drug	13	7¾	7¾	7¾	+⅛
Unit Dyewood	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Un Dy pf	1	41⅞	41¾	41¾	+⅜
Unit Elec Coal	5	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
Unit E&F2¼e	1	28	28	28	
Unit Fruit (3)	13	68	66½	68	+1½
Unit G I .10g	47	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
UnitGas pf 5	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	+⅛
Unit M&M 1a	42	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	+⅝
Unit Papbd½e	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
US&For Sec	34	7⅞	[illegible]	7⅞	+⅝
US&F S pf 6	1	88	87½	88	+1
US Freight	26	10¾	10¼	10⅝	+½
US Gypsum (2	6	60¼	59	59	—1
USHoffm (½e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
US Indus 1a	2	32	31⅝	32	
US Leather	2	4½	4½	4½	
US Lea A ½g	2	16¾	16¼	16¼	
US Pipe&F 2a	9	31½	31	31¼	+⅛
US Play Cd 2a	2	31½	31¼	31½	+¼
US Ply'd 1.20	1	38⅜	34⅜	38⅜	+⅛
US Real&Imp	17	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+⅛
US Rubber	103	30⅛	29¼	30	+¾
US Rub 1pf 4e	7	107	106¾	107	+½
US Smelt 1g	4	52¾	52	52	+¼
US Steel (1g)	243	51⅞	49¾	51⅞	+2¼
US Steel pf 7	7	114	113¾	113¾	+½
US Tob 1.32e	5	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+⅛
Un Stk'yd .15e	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
United StoresA	11	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	—[illegible]
Univ Lf Tob 4	1	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	—⅛
V					
Vadsco Sales	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Vadsco Sale pf	1	41	41	41	+½
Van Nor 1.30e	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+⅛
Vanadium ¼e	20	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+¾
VickCW 1.10e	1	24½	24½	24½	+⅜
Va-Caro Chem	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Va-C Ch6%5e	4	45¼	44⅝	45¼	+½
Va Ir C&C pf	2	24	24	24	
Vir Ry pf1½	1	30½	30½	30½	+¼
Vultee Aircft	16	8¼	8	8¼	+¼
Vultee pf 1¼	6	22⅝	22	22⅝	+½
W					
Wabash pf4½e	6	27½	27½	27½	+¼
Waldorf Sys 1		8	8	8	
Walgreen 1.60	3	22	22	22	+¼
Walker (h4)	6	41⅞	41	41⅞	+⅞
Walker pf (h1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Walworth ½e	7	5½	5⅜	5½	+⅛
Ward Bak B	2	¾	¾	¾	—⅛
WardBpf1.70e	1	28	28	28	
Warner Br Pic	119	8¾	8¼	8⅝	+½
WarP pf3.85e	1	81⅛	80½	80½	—2½
Waukesha M 1	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	—⅛
West In S ½e	27	9⅞	9½	9⅝	+¼
WestPE 7pf7	2	75	74¾	75	+½
West PE 6pf6	1	64	64	64	—1
W Pen Ppf4½	1	111	110½	111	+½
WVaP&P.15g	6	13¾	13¾	13¾	
West Auto (1)	10	20	19⅝	20	+¼
West Maryland	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
WestMary 2pf	3	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+⅜
West Pac pf	1	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+⅛
West Un T (2)	28	29¾	29⅛	29¾	+⅛
West AB 1¼e	24	18¾	18	18¾	+¾
West El&M 1g	13	[illegible]	85⅞	[illegible]	+¾
Westh E pf 4e	1	123	123	123	+2½
Westv Ch 1.40	2	27¾	27½	27½	
Wheel St 1½e	15	20¼	19¾	20¼	+1
Wheel pr pf 5	2	62½	62	62½	+½
WhiteMot1¼e	126	16⅝	15¾	16⅝	+⅞
White Sew M	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Wilcox Oil	4	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+⅛
Willys-Overl'd	86	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
Willys-Ov pf	3	9	8⅞	8⅞	
Wilson Co	37	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+⅛
Wils6pf1½k	6	66¼	65¾	66¼	+¾
Woodw'd 1½e	11	19⅜	18⅞	19⅜	+½
Woolw'th 1.60	16	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	+½
Worth P&M	7	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+⅝
Wor pr pf 4½	3	47	47	47	+½
Wor cv ppf4½	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	+¾
Y					
Wright Aero 8e	1	90	90	90	
Wrigley (3)	1	62½	62½	62½	+½
Yel T&C 1½e	176	15½	15¼	15½	+¼
Yell T 7pf7	1	123¼	123¼	123¼	+¾
Young S&W	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	—⅜
YngS&T 2½e	81	32¼	31	32¼	+1⅜
YgS&Tpf5½	1	85	85	85	+½
Youngst S ½e	28	10½	10⅜	10½	
Z					
Zenith Rad 1e	8	23½	23¼	23½	+¼
Zonite P .15e	4	2½	2½	2½	

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (‡) 1941 sale.

N. Y. Real Estate Bond Circular

Chace, Whiteside & Co., investment dealers, announce that they have prepared a special circular on New York City real estate bonds. Real estate bonds selling at a wide discount from par provide a means of investing in real property without taking part in the management, the circular points out. Current yields on the issues discussed range up to 14 per cent.

Milled Rice Reserves Ordered

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard directed millers to set aside 60 per cent of their stocks of milled rice and the same percentage of future processing for government use in meeting needs of the armed forces, U. S. island and defense territories, and the United Nations.

Jewel Tea Sales Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—Sales of the Jewel Tea Company, Inc., for a 52-week fiscal year in 1942 totaled $53,204,693.65 as compared with sales of $46,614,584.50 for 53 weeks in 1941, an increase of 27.90 per cent, the company reported.

Stocks Firm; Industrials Score Gains

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—Prime industrials, with steels conspicuous, took charge of the climbing forces in today's stock market and many favorites touched new highs for 15 months or longer on the largest volume for the year to date.

Bullish inspiration again was ascribed mainly to the war news, investment demand and a slight touch of inflationary temperature. Profit taking, attributed to the idea a technical correction was overdue after the lengthy upswing, was fairly well absorbed.

Rising tendencies appeared at the start, although recently buoyant utilities and rails inclined to rest. Gains ran to around 2 points at the best. These were trimmed here and there in the final hour and scattered losers were in evidence. Activity slowed in the afternoon but transfers were in the neighborhood of 1,200,000 shares.

At peak levels for 1942-43 were Chrysler, Goodyear, U. S. Rubber, North American, International Telephone, International Nickel, Westinghouse, Allied Chemical, Eastman Kodak, Standard Oil (N. J.), Texas Co., United Merchants & Manufacturers, Pepsi-Cola and Warner Bros. well in front were Bethlehem, Kennecott, Omnibus Corp., American Tobacco "B," Montgomery Ward, Douglas Aircraft, Glenn Martin, Boeing and Youngstown Sheet.

Wavering issues were American Telephone, Santa Fe, Oliver Farm, U. S. Gypsum, American Can and Johns-Manville.

Part of the credit for the day's selective bidding was given a market counsellor, bearish lately, who switched his stance and sent out "buy" advices to his clients.

Some Bonds Rise

The bond market made further selective gains today under leaderships of rails and industurials.

Going into the final hour numerous gains of small fractions to a point were in evidence throughout the main corporate list with only scattered issues loafing in unchanged positions or dropping back for minor losses.

Various loans of the Baltimore & Ohio kept abreast of the market after announcement at Baltimore that some $29,000,000 of the company's bonds and notes had been accepted under tender invitations issued several weeks ago. The average prices received by the sellers was $44.06 per $100 bond. The average price of nine bonds traded on the exchange today was $44.29 per $100 bond.

Others on an even footing most of the time included Rock Island 4s and refunding 4s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Erie 4½s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Northern Pacific 6s and Philadelphia Company 4¼s.

Hesitant and narrow were many utilities, industrials and miscellaneous issues that had a good following in Thursday's late run-up.

U. S. governments were steady but only lightly traded on the stock exchange and over the counter.

Brazil 8s and Copenhagen 5s were among foreign loans doing better.

Commodity Futures

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

	High	Low	Close	Pre. Cl
May Wheat				
Chicago	1.40	1.39½	1.39⅞	1.39½
Minneapolis	1.34⅜	1.34⅛	1.34⅜	1.34
Kansas City	1.34⅛	1.33⅞	1.34⅛	1.33¾
Winnipeg			.92½	.92½
July Wheat				
Chicago	1.39⅝	1.39¼	1.39⅝	1.39¼
Minneapolis	1.35	1.34¾	1.35	1.34¾
Kansas City	1.34¼	1.33⅞	1.34¼	1.33¾
September Wheat				
Chicago	1.40¼	1.39¾	1.40	1.39¾
Minneapolis			1.35⅞	1.35⅛
May Corn				
Chicago	.98¾	.98¼	.98½	.98¼
Kansas City	.95⅝	.95¼	.95⅝	.95¼
July Corn				
Chicago	.99⅛	.98⅝	.99	.98⅝
Kansas City			.95¾	.95⅝
May Oats				
Chicago	.59⅝	.59¼	.59½	.59¼
Minneapolis	.55⅛	.54⅞	.55	.54⅝
Winnipeg			.51½	.51½
Soybeans, Chicago				
May			1.86	1.85½
July			1.86½	1.85½

Rye, Chicago					
May	.82⅞	.84⅜	.82¾	.84¼	.82¾
July	.85	.86⅞	.85	.86⅜	.85⅛
Sept.	.87¼	.88¾	.87¼	.88⅜	.87⅛

Wool

Grease					
March	...	...	...	93.5b	93.5
May	...	...	...	92.0b	92.0
July	...	...	91.0b	93.0a	91.0
Tops					
March	122.8	122.8	122.5	122.0b	122.0
May	....	....	....	119.2b	119.2
July	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.0b	117.7
October	116.5	116.5	116.3	116.0b	116.9
December	116.0	116.0	116.0	115.5b	116.2

b—Bid. a—Asked.

Cotton

March	19.69	19.77	19.65	19.75	19.65
May	19.50	19.58	19.45	19.55	19.46
July	19.39	19.45	19.32	19.43	19.35
October	19.15	19.19	19.06	19.19	19.14
December	19.11	19.17	19.03	19.17	19.09
Spot 21.46					

Cocoa

Closing prices March, May, July, 8.86 bid.

Black Pepper

Closing prices March, May, July, 6.63 bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Eggs				
†January	36.50	35.60	36.50	35.40
†R.s.				

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1943, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1942, no regular rate.

Boston Stocks

Jan. 29

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos & Albany	85½	85½	85½	85
2.00	Bos Edison	27	26⅞	26½	27
5.00	Bos Elevated	64½	64½	64½	64½
..	Bos & Me pr pf	11½	11⅜	11½	11
..	Bos & Me st Apf	2½	2½	2½	2½
..	Bos & Me st B pf	2½	2½	2½	2½
.75d	Copper Range	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
3.00c	East Gas & F pf	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¾
6.00c	East MSR 1 pf	102	101	102	101
2.00	Eastern SS pf	39	39	39	39
1.25b	Employ Group	29½	29	29½	29⅝
..	Maine Cent pf	14⅛	14	14⅛	13
5.00d	Mergenthaler	40	40	40	39
1.50a	NE Tel&Tel	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¼
..	North Butte	33c	33c	33c	33c
.60	Shawmut Assoc	10¼	10¼	10¼	10
2.50	Un Shoe M	67¼	66½	66¾	67
2.25d	Warren S D	16½	16¼	16½	16

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1943, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1942, no regular rate.

British Note Circulation Down

LONDON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Note circulation as reported in the weekly condition statement of the Bank of England issued today declined £1,320,000 to £908,060,000, and was the fourth consecutive week to show a loss.

New York Curb

Prices to 2:55

Sales, Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
400 Aero Sup B (.80e)	5	5	5
600 Ainsworth (½e)	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
100 Air Investors (1e)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
450 Alum Co Am (6e)	113¾	112	113½
100 Alum Co Am pf (6)	108¾	108¾	108¾
200 Alum Ind (.60)	7	7	7
50 Alum Ltd (h8a)	102¾	102¾	102¾
50 Am Cap pr pf (5½)	82	82	82
250 Am C PLA	20½	20⅛	20¼
450 Am C PLA new	20¼	20⅛	20⅛
500 Am Cit P&LB	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1600 Am Cyan B (.60a)	40	39⅞	39⅞
500 Am & Fgn War	9-16	9-16	9-16
50 Am Fork & Hoe	12¼	12¼	12¼
1900 Am Gas & El (1.60a)	24	23⅞	24
300 Am Gas & El pf (4¾)	101	100⅞	101
50 Am Ge O pf	31	31	31
500 Am Gen (.15e)	4	4	4
125 Am Gen $2½pf (2½)	35	35	35
100 Am Hard Rub	15½	15½	15½
300 Am Laud Mch (2½e)	20¾	20¾	20¾
600 Am Light & T (1.20)	13¾	13⅝	13¾
400 Am Maracaibo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
400 Am Republics (.35e)	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
4800 Am Superpow	¼	7-32	7-32
200 Am Superpow pf	4½	4½	4½
500 Am Writ Pap	2⅝	2½	2⅝
20 AppalEl Powpf (4½)	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
500 Ark Nat Gas	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
2800 Ark Nat Gas A	2¼	2¼	2¼
100 Art Met Wks (.60)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
25 Atl Cst L Co (2½e)	29½	29½	29½
2400 Atlas Corp war	⅝	⅝	⅝
300 Babcock & Wil (1½e)	21½	21½	21½
100 Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	32	32	32
100 Baldwin Loco war	3	3	3
100 Baldwin Rub (½)	4½	4½	4½
800 Beech Airc (1e)	9⅛	9	8⅛
200 Bellanca Airc	3¾	3½	3¾
10 Benson & Hed	44	44	44
2000 Bliss (E W) (2)	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛
1500 Blue Ridge	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
100 Blumenthal (S)	6¼	6¼	6¼
10 Bohack (HC) 1pf (1k)	49½	49½	49½
100 Borne Scrym (2½e)	24	24	24
100 Bowmn-Bilt H 2 pf	⅞	¾	⅞
1700 Braz Tr & P (h1e)	13½	13⅜	13⅜
1500 Breeze Corp (1½e)	9	8¾	9
2300 Brewst Aero	4¼	4	4⅛
100 Bridgpt Mach	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100 Brill A	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
125 Brill pf	48½	46	48½
100 Brown F&W (.10e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
10 Brown FDis pf (1k)	85	85	85
1000 Brown Rubber	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300 Buckeye Pl new	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1700 Buf N&EP pf	12⅞	12¾	12¾
200 Buf N&EP 5 pf	89¾	89⅜	89⅜
200 Bunk Hill&S (1)	10⅞	10&	10⅞
300 Cal Ed Pow	2½	2½	2½
100 Callite Tung (.10g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1300 Can Marconi (h.04e)	1¼	1⅛	1¼
100 Cap City Prod (1)	10¾	10¾	10¾
500 Carrier Corp	8	7⅞	8
400 Catalin Am (.10e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200 Cen & SW Pt	½	[illegible]	½
200 Cessna Airc (1e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
50 Chesebrough (4a)	84	84	84
50 Chi Flex Shaft (4)	66	66	66
100 Chi Riv&Mach (½)	5½	5½	5½
50 Childs pf	11	11	11
1700 Cities Service	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
50 Cit Svc pf	65	65	65
50 Cleve El Ill (2¼e)	31¼	31¼	31¼
500 Cleve Tract (⅜g)	9⅜	9⅜	9¾
200 ColonDevel cvpf (6%)	4½	4½	4½
400 Colo Fuel & I war	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100 Colum G&E pf (5)	31¼	31	31¼
1500 Colum O&G	1	1	1
1100 Comwlth & So war	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200 Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	59	58⅞	58⅞
300 Cons Stl Corp	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
500 Cont Roll & S (2)	10½	10½	10½
200 Cooper-Bess (1½e)	9½	9½	9½
50 Copper Range (¾e)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
400 Cosden Petro	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3400 Creole Pet (½a)	20½	19	20½
100 Croft Brewing	¼	¼	¼
800 Crown C Pet	2⅜	2⅜	2¾
100 Crown Drug (.10e)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3300 Cub-Atl Sug (2½e)	13⅛	13⅛	13¼
500 Darby Pet	10	9½	10
200 Derby Oil	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100 Det Gray Ir	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Dobeckmun (½e)	7	7	7
100 Domin Stl & Coal	8	8	8
50 Driver-Har (2.40)	26	26	26
200 Durh Hos B (.10g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200 Duval Tex Sul (2e)	9	9	9
400 Eagle Pich Ld (.60e)	8	7⅞	7⅞
100 East Gas & F	1½	1½	1½
275 East G&F 6 pf (¾k)	24¾	24½	24¾
275 EG&F pr pf (4½)	51	50½	51
100 East Sta Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
150 East Sta pf B	12½	12⅛	12½
160 E Sug As pf (3¾e)	36	35⅞	36
200 Easy Wash MB (½e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
11300 El Bond&Sh	2⅞	2¾	2¾
200 El Bd&Sh $5 pf (5)	49½	49	49½
600 El Bd&Sh pf (6)	53¾	53¼	53¼
100 El P&L 2 pf A	9¾	9¾	9¾
100 Electrographic	6	6	6
100 Emerson Elec (.35e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100 Emp Dis El pf (12e)	90	90	90
100 Equity Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Fairchild Av (1e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
900 Fairchild En&Air	1⅞	1¾	1¾
100 Fansteel Met (¼e)	12	12	12
25 Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	87¾	87¾	87¾
200 Ford M Can A (h1)	17	16⅞	16⅞
300 Ford Mot Ltd (.107e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
800 FrankCouDis (1e)	2½	2½	2½
50 Fuller (GA) (2e)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
100 Gen Alloys	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Gen El Ltd (.341e)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
20 Gen Out Adv pf (6)	66	66	66
200 Gilbert (AC)	5	5	5
200 Glen Ald Coal (2e)	13	13	13
50 Gorh Mfg (½g3)	23½	23½	23½
50 Gt A&P 1st2 pf (7)	131¼	131¼	131¼
060 Gulf Oil (1a)	41½	41¼	41½
40 Gulf St Ut 6 pf (6)	109	108⅞	109
100 Hazeltine (2¼e)	19½	19½	19½
100 all Lamp (.36e)	5	5	5
150 Hammer Pap (1)	18	18	18
100 Hearn D Strs	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
900 Hecla Min (1)	5⅛	5	5⅛
100 Helena Rub A (1)	9¾	9½	9½
100 Hewitt Rub (1)	12	12	12
400 Hoe (R) & Co A	18	18	18
1400 Humble Oil (2e)	63⅞	63½	63⅞
300 Hum-Ross F (.20e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100 Huyler's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Huyler's pf (½e)	9½	9½	9½
200 Hygrade Fd (.30e)	4½	4½	4½
1300 Ill Iowa Pow	1½	1½	1½
700 Ill Iowa Pow div ct	4¼	4¼	4¼
200 Ill IowaPwpf (⅜k)	29	29	29
150 Ill Zinc (¼g)	11	11	11
1200 Imp Oil Itd (h½)	10¾	10⅜	10¾
20 Ind Svc 6% pf	20¾	20¾	20¾
400 Inc Co N Am (2½)	71½	71	71
100 Int Petrol (h1)	15¼	15¼	15¼
500 Int Home Eq	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
300 Ital Superpow A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
600 Jacobs (F. L.)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100 Jeannett Gla	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10 Jer C P&L 7 pf (7)	90	90	90
100 Kingston Prod (.10)	2	2	2
200 Kirby Pet (.10e)	2¼	2¼	2¼
200 Knott Corp (.30e)	5½	5	5½
2900 Lake Choe M (h.80)	10⅛	10	10⅛
100 LakeyFdy&M (.10e)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100 Lane-Wells (.80e)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
100 Le Tourneau (1)	25¼	25¼	25¼
800 Lehigh C&N (.65e)	5	5	5
7700 Leonard Oil Dev	¼	¼	¼
100 Line Material (½e)	7½	7½	7½
200 Lit Bros	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
400 Lone Star Gas (.60e)	7½	7⅜	7⅜
500 Long Is Ltg	¾	¾	¾
25 Long Is L pf B	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
400 Loudon Pack	2¾	2¾	2¾
400 Louis L & E (.40)	6⅛	6	6⅛
1100 Manati Sug war	¾	¾	¾
400 Mangei Strs	3	3	3
200 McWill Dredg (1)	9½	9½	9½
200 Memphis N Gas (.15e)	2⅞	2¾	2¾
100 Merritt-C&S	5½	5½	5½
100 Mich Bumper	½	½	½
100 Mich Stl Tube (.40e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
200 MidStPAvtc (.45g)	4	4	4
600 MidStPBctc	½	[illegible]	½
200 MidWestCorp (.36e)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1800 Mid-West Abr	2¼	2⅛	2¼
400 Minn Min&H (1.40e)	53⅛	52½	52¾
100 Molybdenum (½)	5½	5½	5½
150 Monarch MT (3e)	18⅜	18¼	18⅜
200 Mt City Cop (.15g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
200 Mount Prod (.60)	5¼	5¼	5¼
50 Mount t T&T (7)	113	113	113
200 MuskegPRing (1¼e)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
100 Nat Bellas Hecc	⅜	⅜	⅜
200 Nat City Lines (1a)	17¼	17¼	17¼
1000 Nat Fuel G (1)	10	9¾	10
100 Nat P&L pf (6)	91	91	91
400 Nat Rub Mch (1)	7¾	7⅝	7⅝
100 Nat Sug Ref (¼e)	10½	10½	10½
100 Nat Tun & Mines	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
200 Navarro Oil (.80e)	14¾	14½	14¾
425 N E P A 6% pf (1k)	31	31	31
100 N H Clock	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200 N Mex & Ariz Ld	1¾	1¾	1¾
20 NY P&L 7% pf (7)	104	104	104
250 NYShipbldsh (3e)	19⅛	18½	19⅛
2600 Niag Hud Pow	2½	2⅜	2⅜
300 Niag Hud 1 pf	60¾	59¾	60¾
3700 Niag Hud A war	1-128	1-128	1-128
100 Niag Hud B war	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300 Niag Sh Md B (.15e)	4⅛	4	4⅛
400 Niles-Bem-P (1¼e)	9½	9½	9½
100 Noma Elec (¼e)	3½	3⅛	3½
1700 Nor Am Lt & Pow	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 NorAm Ray A (2¼e)	25	25	25
100 Nor Sta Pw A	5¾	5¾	5¾
100 Ogden Corp	2¾	2¾	2¾
125 Ohio Brass B (2)	18½	18½	18½
600 Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	18¾	18¾	18¾
100 Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	32¼	32¼	32¼
200 Pac Pub Svc (.40)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
3300 Pantepec Oil Ven	4½	4⅜	4½
50 Penin Tel (2)	29½	29½	29½
6900 Pennroad (¼e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100 Pa-Cent Airl	10	10	10
110 Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	89¾	88¼	89⅜
50 Pa Wat & Pow (4)	55½	55½	55½
200 Pepperell (8)	105½	104	105½
200 Pharis T&R (.30e)	4⅝	4½	4⅝
100 Phillips Pkg (½e)	5	5	5
4700 Phoenix Sec	11¼	10⅞	11¼
550 Phoen Sec pf (3)	46¾	45¾	46¾
20 Pioneer Gold (k20)	1¼	1¼	1¼
700 Pitney-Bowes (.40)	7	7	7
70 Pitts&LakeE (5½e)	53¼	52¼	52½
100 Pitts Pl Gl (3½e)	88¾	88¾	88¾
300 Plough Inc (.60)	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
200 Premier Gld (h.06)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200 Pressed Met	5¾	5¾	5⅞
300 Prod Corp	⅛	⅛	⅛
50 PugS P&L 5pf (3¾k)	106½	106½	106½
400 Pug S P&L $6 pf	49¼	48¼	49¼
50 Pyle-Nat (1¼e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
90 Quaker Oats (4)	71½	71	71½
40 Quaker Oats pf (6)	148	148	148
500 RKO opt war	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
525 Ry & Lt Sec (.15g)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
200 Raym Conc (1a)	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞
500 Raytheon Mfg	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1600 Red Bank Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1400 Reiter-Fost	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1800 Republic Avia	3⅜	3¼	3¼
100 Richmond Rad	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4 Root Pet	2¾	2¾	2¾
300 Royal Type (4)	52½	52	52½
100 Ryan Aero	3¾	3¾	3¾
600 St Regis Pap	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2000 Salt Dome Oil	4⅛	[illegible]	4⅛
800 Scovill Mfg 2	26¾	26¾	26¾
300 Scullin Stl 2	9½	9½	9½
600 Segal Lock & H	½	½	½
600 Seiberling Rub ½g	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
2100 Selected Indus	½	¼	½
200 Selected Ind cv	3¾	3¾	3¾
200 Sel Ind (al ct 5¼	53	52½	53
100 Sel Ind pr 5½	53	53	53

Sales, Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
200 Shat-Denn	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100 Sherwin-Wms 3	88	88	88
500 Simplicity Pat	1¾	1⅝	1¾
400 Sonotone	2¼	2¼	2¼
200 So Penn Oil	40	39	39
100 Southl Royal	7¾	7¾	7¾
300 Spencer Shoe	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100 Stand C&S pf (1.60)	14¼	14¼	14
200 St Oil Ky (1)	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞
400 St Pow&Lt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Stand Prod (.40e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
300 Starrett Corp vtc	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200 Stetson (JB)	3⅜	[illegible]	3⅜
600 Sullivan Mach (1)	17¼	16¾	17
800 Sunray Oil (.10e)	2¼	2¼	2¼
50 Sunray Oil cv pf	43½	43½	43½
200 Sup Oil Cal (½g)	60¾	60	60¾
2700 Taggart	4	3⅞	4
1000 Technicolor	9	8⅞	8⅞
430 Tob & Atl Stks	43½	43	43
300 Trans-Lux	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100 Transwest Oil	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
3300 Tri-Cont war	⅜	⅜	⅜
200 Tubize Chat	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100 Tung-Sol Lp (.20e)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
500 Ulen Realiz (34g)	2	1⅞	2
400 Unit Aire Pr (1)	7¼	7	7¼
3000 Unit Cig-Wh Strs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200 Unit Gas	1¼	1¼	1¼
500 Unit Gas (2¾k)	118	117¾	118
1800 Unit Lt & Pow A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300 Unit Lt & Pow B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1000 Unit Lt & P pf	24⅛	24	24
325 Unit Shoe M (2½a)	67	66⅞	66⅞
100 U S & Int Sec	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200 U S & I Sec pf	67½	66¼	67½
200 U S Foil B	3½	3½	3½
350 U S Graphite (¾e)	50	50	50
100 U S Lines pf (.70)	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
500 Unit Wall Pap (.10e)	1⅞	1¾	1¾
700 Univ Corp vtc	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
25 Utah P&L pf (3k)	46	46	46
25 Util Equit pr (2½e)	53½	53½	53½
500 Venezuel Pet	4¾	4¾	4¾
200 Vogt Mfg (.80)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100 Waco Aire (.30e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100 West Va C&C (½e)	4	4	4
100 West Air Lines	6¼	6¼	6¼
50 West Md 1 pf (7e)	67	67	67
2000 WrightHarg (.40)	2¾	2½	2¾

Total stock sales today (estimated) 220,000 shares; year ago, 74,670 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:40
2 Am G & E 2& 50	103¾	103¾	103¾
42 Am P & L 6s 2016	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝
2 Am Writ Pap 6s 61	90½	90⅜	90½
6 As Elec 4½s 53	54	53¾	54
53 As G & E 5s68	16½	16¼	16½
9 As G & E 4½s '49	16¼	16⅛	16⅛
23 As TT 5½s 55 A	76½	76	76
3 Atlan City El 3¼s 64	107	107	107
3 AverySons5s	100½	100½	100½
20 Baldw L 6s 50	109½	109¼	109½
3 Birm El4½s 68	104¼	104	104
2 Broad Riv P 5s 54	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
20 Cen St El 5½s 54	19⅛	18¾	19
32 Cen St El 5s 48	19⅛	18½	19⅛
4 Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	47	46¾	47
3 Cities Ser 5s 69	87	86½	87
18 Cities Ser 5s 58	87	86½	87
10 Cities Ser 5s 50	88	87⅞	88
3 Cit S P & L 5½s 49	91⅝	91½	91½
41 Cit S Pow 5½s 52	91¾	90¾	91¾
3 Con G Balt 4½s 54	121¼	121¼	121¼
20 Cont G&E 5s 58 A	87⅞	87	87
15 East G & F 4s 56 A	83¾	83⅜	83¾
47 Elec P&L 5s 2030	89¾	89	89⅝
7 Fla P&L 5s 54	104½	104½	104½
5 Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	94	94	94
2 Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
1 Grand Trunk 4s 50	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 Great Nor P 5s 50 st	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
9 Ill Pow & L 5s 56 C	100¾	100½	100¾
4 Ill Pow&L 6s 53	105⅜	105	105⅜
1 Ill Pow&L 5½s 54B	102¾	102¾	102¾
12 Ind Svc 5s 63 A	88	88	88
31 Inters Pow 5s 57	78¼	77½	78⅛
8 Ia P&L 4½s 58A	107½	107½	107½
1 It Sup Pw 6s 63A	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
3 Jer Cen P&L 3½s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
4 Lou P&L 5s 57	110⅛	110	110
1 Midland Val 5s 43	51	51	51
1 Minn P&L 4½s 78	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Minn P&L 5s 55	108	108	108
2 Miss Riv P 5s 51	112¼	112¼	112¼
3 Nevada Cal E 5s 56	98¼	97¾	98
15 N Eng G&E 5s 50	54¾	54⅜	54¾
9 NEngG&E 5s 49	54⅞	54¾	54¾
9 NEng2G&E 5s 47	55	54½	55
6 N Eng Pow 5½s 54	88	88	88
19 NEng Pow 5s 48	85	84⅞	85
1 Nor Ind PS 3¾s 69	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2 Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	103¾	103¾	103¾
30 Pen Wat & P 3¼s 70	108¼	108¼	108¼
8 Pub Sv Colo 4s 49	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Pub Sv Colo 3½s 64	107¾	107⅛	107¾
5 Pug Sd P&L 5½s 49	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
3 PugSdP&L 4½s 50D	101½	101½	101½
8 Shaw W&P 4½s 67A	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜
2 Shaw W&P 4½s 70D	102½	102½	102½
10 So Ind Ry 4s 51	58	58	58
3 Stand G&E 6s 51	70½	70½	70½
5 Stand G&E 6s 57	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜
1 Stand P&L 6s 57	70	70	70
3 Tide Wat P 5s 79 A	99	99	99
20 Twin CRT 5½s 52 A	86¼	85¾	86⅛
5 Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	98⅞	98½	98⅞
1 Utah P&L 6s 2022 A	97	97	97
10 Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	8¼	8⅛	8¼

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:40
1 Danish Con 5½ 55	48	48	48
5 Russian 6½ 1919	3	3	3

The total bond sales today estimated at $800,000; year ago, $664,000.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (ur) Under rule. (war) Warrants.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs of R'c'rd
Extra				
Amer Re-Ins Co (NY)	10c	..	2-15	2-5
Am Tob Co com&B	25c	..	3-1	2-10
Imper Tob Co of Great Brit&Ir, Lt—Or (R)	2½%	..	3-1	1-30
Lincoln Natl Life In Co Fort Wayne (Ind.)	20c	..	2-1	1-20
Natl Union Fire In Co	$1	..	3-7	2-8
Paul Revere Fire Ins	10c	..	2-1	1-26
United Shoe Mch	62½c	..	2-25	2-2
Accumulated				
Curtis Publ Co pr pf	75c	..	4-1	3-8
Gen Steel Cast pf	$1.50	..	2-15	2-5
Kinney (GR) Co pr pf	$1.50	..	2-25	2-10
Merritt Chapman & Scott Corp 6½ pf A	$1.62½	..	3-10	2-15
Poor&Co $1.50 cl A pf	37½	..	3-1	2-15
Struth Wells $1.25 pf	31¼c	..	2-15	2-5
Unit Gas Corp 7 pf	$2.75	..	3-1	2-8
Interim				
Armstrong Cork	25c	..	3-3	2-8
Lake of the Woods M	30c	..	3-1	2-15
Irregular				
Armstrong Cork Co	25c	..	3-3	2-8
Consolidated Biscuit	10c	..	3-23	3-1
Thompson Prod. Inc	25c	..	3-15	2-25
Union St. R (N.Bedford)	$2	..	2-1	1-25
West Elec & Mfg	$1	..	2-26	2-9
Do pt pf	$1	..	2-26	2-9
Special				
Pacific Finance (Calif)	$5	..	2-18	2-8
Regular				
Alpha Port. Cem.	25c	..	3-25	3-1
Amer Re-In Co (NY)	40c	Q	2-15	2-5
American Tobacco Co	75c	Q	3-1	2-10
Do C	75c	Q	3-1	2-10
Arm Cork 4 cum con pf	$1	Q	3-15	3-1
Chicago Yellow Cab	25c	..	3-1	2-19
Derby G & El Corp	35c	Q	2-1	1-28
Det Gasket Mfg pf	30c	Q	3-1	2-15
Dom Ddy G Stl pf	$1.50	Q	3-1	2-20
Firestone T&R pf	$1.50	Q	3-1	2-15
First Stamford National Bk & Trust Co, Stamford, Conn	$1.50	Q	2-1	1-15
Freeprt Sulph Co	50c	Q	3-1	2-16
Genl Accep Corp 7 pf	35c	Q	2-15	2-5
Do $1.50 Series pf	37½c	Q	2-15	2-5
D $1 pf	25c	Q	2-15	2-5
Horn&Hrdrt NY pf	$1.25	Q	3-1	2-9
Imp Tob Co of Gr Britain & Ire, Ltd. ord (reg)	7½%	..	3-1	1-30
Ingersoll-Rand	$1.50	..	3-1	2-8
Intl Ut Corp pr pf	87½c	Q	2-1	1-21
Lk W Mill, Ltd, 7 pf	$1.75	Q	3-1	2-15
Lincoln N L Ins (Ft Wayne, Ind)	30c	Q	2-1	1-26
Do	30c	Q	5-1	4-24
Do	30c	Q	8-1	7-26
Do	30c	Q	11-1	10-25
Monsanto Chem	50c	Q	3-1	2-10
Motor Finance Corp	25c	Q	2-27	2-13
Nat Un Fire Ins Co	$1.50	..	3-7	2-8
Neisner Bros	25c	Q	3-15	2-27
Newport MS&D D	50c	..	2-1	4-13
Do $5 cum conv pf	$1.25	..	5-1	4-15
Otis Elevator Co	20c	..	3-20	2-23
do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	3-20	2-23
Paul Revere Fire Ins	60c	S	2-1	1-26
Penna Cent Airline pf	[illegible]	Q	2-27	2-15
Pillsbury Flour M	25c	Q	3-1	2-9
Poor & Co A	37¼c	Q	3-1	2-15
Reading Co 1st pf	50c	Q	3-11	2-18
Reliance Steel Corp	20c	..	3-1	2-20
Security Trust Co (Rochester, N. Y.)	$3	Q	2-1	1-28
Sierra Pac Pow pf	$1.50	Q	2-1	1-21
Stouffer Corp, B	15c	..	1-30	1-23
Thompson Prod pf	$1.25	Q	4-1	2-25
United Biscuit of Amer	25c	..	3-1	2-13
do A 5 pf	$1.25	Q	3-1	2-13
U S Pipe & Fdry	50c	Q	3-20	...
do	50c	Q	...	...
do	50c	Q	...	...
do	50c	Q	...	...
U S Plywood pf	37½	Q	2-27	2-13
Virginia Coal & Iron Co	$1	Q	3-1	2-18
Webster & Atlas N Bk	$1	Q	1-30	1-27
Wesson Oil & S pf	$1	Q	3-1	2-15

Woolworth, Ltd., Profit

NEW YORK (AP)—F. W. Woolworth & Co., Ltd., reported for 1942 profit of £5,699,822 before provision for taxes, compared with £6,404,759 in 1941. (The British pound is officially quoted in New York at around $4.02.)

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1.000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅛s 49-46	106.29	106.29	106.29
1 2¾s 51-48	107.6	107.6	107.6
4 2½s 67-62	100.21	100.21	100.21

New York City Bonds

31 3s 80	103½	103¼	103½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1.000	High	Low	2:00
7 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	93½	93½	93½
4 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	77½	77½	77½
7 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	70½	70½	70½
19 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	62⅞	62½	62⅞
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	107¼	107¼	107¼
6 Am & For 5s 2030	82½	82	82
1 Am Int 5½s 49	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
4 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108½	108⅛	108½
27 Am T&T 3s 56	109⅛	108¾	108¾
1 Am Tobacco 3s 62	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 Ann Arbor 4s 95	69	69	69
16 Arm Del 4s 55	105⅞	105¼	105⅞
11 AT&SF 4s 95	114	113⅞	114
5 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	97	97	97
2 AT&SF T Sh L 4s 58	113	113	113
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
2 Atl & Birm 4s 33	33¾	32⅞	32⅞
23 A C Line 1st 4s 52	89½	89⅛	89½
24 A C Line clt 4s 52	79	78⅝	79
12 A C Line 4½s 64	66⅛	65⅞	66
12 Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48	34½	34¼	34½
3 Atl&Dan 2d 4s 48	30¼	30¼	30¼
4 Atl Gu⅝WI 5s 59	100½	100½	100½
4 B&O 1st mtg 48 st	63	63	63
101 B&O 95 st A	37	36¼	37
36 BAO 95 st C	40¼	39¼	40
75 B&O 2000 st D	37	36¼	36⅝
44 B&O 96 st F	37	36¼	37
32 B&O cv 60 st	27½	27	27¼
59 B&O 4s 48	62	61¾	61⅞
23 B&OPLE&WV4s51st	53¼	52⅞	53
43 B&O S W 50 st	45	44¼	45
14 B&O T C 4s 59	49	49	49
23 Bang&Arot cn 4s 51	65	64⅞	65
12 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	65	65	65
2 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	104	103¾	103¾
9 BenefIndLoan 2¼s 50	100	100	100
8 Beth Stl 3½s 52	104⅜	104	104⅜
5 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103	103	103
23 Boston&Me 4½s 70	44⅜	44¼	44½
3 Boston&Me 4s 60	76	75½	75½
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	88	88	88
16 Buf R&P 57 st	38½	38	38⅜
19 Bur C R&No 5s 34	16⅝	16¼	16⅝
5 Bur C R&No 5s 34c	15½	15½	15½
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
20 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	115¼	115¼	115¼
3 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	113	113	113
2 Can Nor 6½s 46	113¼	113¼	113¼
1 Can Pac 4½s 46	102	102	102
1 Carrier & Gen 5s 50	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Celanese 3½s 62	103½	103½	103½
6 Cn B Un Pac 4s 48	40½	40	40½
33 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝
21 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	7⅞	7½	7¾
50 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	26¼	26	26¼
28 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	72	71½	72
18 Cen New Eng 4s 61	73½	73½	73½
54 Cen Pac 5s 60	60	59⅞	60
23 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	89½	89¼	89¼
3 Cen P Thru ShL 4s 54	79¼	79¼	79¼
47 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	25	24¾	24¾
86 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	23½	23	23½
5 Cen RR NJ 4s 87 reg	20	20	20
5 Certain-td 5½s 48	95½	95	95
5 C&O 4½s 92	132	132	132
1 C&O 3½s 96 D	105	105	105
1 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	104¾	104¾	104¾
117 Chi & Alton 3s 49	19¼	18⅞	19
4 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	77⅛	77	77
6 CB&Q 4½s 77	69¾	69¾	69¾
3 CB&Q gen 4s 58	88⅞	88¼	88¼
7 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	99⅛	99	99⅛
26 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	96⅞	96½	96⅞
19 Chi & E Ill inc 97	35⅞	35¾	35⅞
1 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	41½	41½	41½
2 Chi I & L 6s 47	34	34	34
5 Chi I & L 5s 47	32½	32½	32½
156 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	21⅝	21¼	21⅜
363 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	5⅞	5¾	5¾
28 CM&SP 4¾s 89F	47½	47⅜	47⅜
63 CM&SP 4½s 89C	47¾	47½	47⅜
13 CM&SP 4½s 89E	48	47½	47½
67 CM&SP gen 4s 89	46⅞	46⅛	46⅞
1 CM&SP 3½s 89 B	43½	43½	43½
37 Chi&NW 6½s 36	43¾	43⅜	43½
40 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	26½	26	26
9 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	38½	38	38
23 Chi & NW 4¾s 87	37⅞	37½	37½
250 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	5⅛	4⅞	5
30 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	25X	25⅜	25½
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜
37 Chi&NW 4s 87	37¾	37¼	37
7 Chi&NW 4s 87 st	37½	37	37
4 Chi&NW 3½s 87	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝
255 CRI&P 4½s 52A	24⅞	23¾	24⅞
193 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	7¼	6¾	7¼
190 CRI&P 4s 88	39¼	38⅜	39¼
139 CRI&P 4s 88	36⅜	35	36¼
20 CRI&P 4s 88ct	34¾	34¾	34¾
533 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	23	22⅛	23
2 CStL&NOMem 4s 51	55½	55½	55½
16 CT Tte&SE rfg 5s 60	68½	68	68½
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108½	108½	108½
5 Ch Un Sta 3⅛s 63	101	101	101
7 Ch&W Inr 4¼s 62	99¾	99½	99¾
42 Ch&W Inr 4s 52	98½	98	98½
4 Childs Co 5s 57	41	40½	40½
1 Childs Co 5s 43	52	52	52
48 ChocOkl&G 5s 52	34	32¾	34
18 CCC&StL 4½s 77	51	50⅞	51
5 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	73¼	73¼	73¼
7 ClevUnTerm5½s 72	78	78	78
10 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	68⅛	68	68
8 Clev Un Term 4½s 77	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝
37 Col&So 4½s 80	27¾	27¼	27½
8 Columbia G 5s 52May	94¾	94⅜	94⅜
28 Columbia G 5s 1961	91½	91⅜	91½
1 ComwlthEdcv3½s58	110½	110½	110½
4 Conn Riv Pow 3¾ 61	110¼	110¼	110¼
3 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104½	104½	104½
6 Con Edis 3½s 56	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
3 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104½	104¼	104¼
2 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
15 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	95	95	95
5 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	33½	33½	33½
1 Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
1 Cuba RR 6s 46 Rct	28	28	28
5 Cuba RR 5s 52	39½	39½	39½
3 Curtis Pub 3s 55	97½	97½	97½
1 Dayton P&L 3s 70	106¼	106¼	106¼
102 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	58½	58⅛	58⅜
15 D&RR 4½s 36	25	25	25
73 D&RG 4s 36	24½	24¾	24½
15 D&RG West 5s 55	5¼	5¼	5¼
38 D&RGW 5s 55 ast	4¾	4¾	4¾
94 D&RGWest 5s 78	21¼	21	21
15 D Moin&FtD 4s 35 ct	8½	8½	8½
1 Det&Mack 2d 4s 95	29	29	29
1 Det T Tun 4½s 61	88¼	88¼	88¼
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
3 El Paso&SW 5s 65	73	73	73
54 Erie 4½s 2015	58¼	57½	57½
43 Erie 4s 95	95¼	95	95
11 Firestone T&R 3s 61	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Fla E Cst 5s 74	25	25	25
9 FondaJ&G2-4s82fld	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Gen Stl Cast2½s 59	98¼	98¼	98¼
8 Ga&Ala cn 5s 45	20	19½	20
1 Goodrich 4¼s 56	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	106	106	106
5 Gt Nor 4½s 76D	87¾	87¾	87¾
12 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	88	88	88
8 Gt Nor 4s 46G	100¼	100	100
27 Gt Nor 4s 46H	99½	99⅜	99½
1 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
5 G Bay&W deb B	10	10	10
12 GulfM&Oh inc 2015	59½	59	59½
1 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	93½	93½	93½
8 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	42¾	42½	42¾
17 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	50½	50½	50½
15 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	24	23⅝	23⅝
35 Ill Cen 3½s 52	46	45	46
4 Ill Cen 3½s 52 reg	43	43	43
9 Ill Cen 4s 52	54	53½	54
34 Ill Cen 4s 53	51½	51	51½
56 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	51	50¾	50⅞
62 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	46	45⅜	46
13 Ill Cen 5s 55	59¼	59¼	59¼
1 Ill Cen Litch 3s 51	66	66	66
1 Ill-Cen Louis 3½s 53	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛
3 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	45	44	45
3 Ill Cen StL 3s 51	49	49	49
20 Ill Cen StL 3½s 51	52¼	52¼	52¼
63 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	51½	51¼	51⅜
42 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	46½	46¼	46½
5 IndlIll&Iowa 4s 50	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
7 Indpls & Lou 4s 56	26¼	26	26¼
3 Interlake Iron cv 4s47	103½	103½	103½
152 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	12	11½	11⅞
50 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	31⅞	31⅜	31½
6 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	30¼	30¼	30¼
14 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	30¼	30¼	30¼
6 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	46¼	45⅝	45⅝
3 Int Paper 6s 55	105⅝	105¼	105¼
10 Int Rys CA 6½s 47	97	97	97
6 Int T&T 4½s 52	67⅞	67¾	67⅞
6 Int T&T 5s 55	70¾	70½	70½
21 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	2¾	2½	2¾
1 James F&Clea 4s 59	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
5 Kanaw & Mich 4s 90	88	88	88
47 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	74½	74	74½
1 KCtS&M 4s 36 ct	73¼	73¼	73¼
10 Kc South 5s 50	73½	73¼	73½
12 Kc South 3s 50	65	64⅞	65
2 Koppers Co 3½s 61	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
2 Kresge Found 3s 50	102	102	102
12 Lac Gas 5½s 53	88¾	88½	88½
6 Le & West 3s 47	100½	100½	100½
17 Leh & N Eng 4s 65A	96	96	96
17 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	87	87	87
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 64	68	68	68
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	67	67	67
10 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	46	46	46
23 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	59½	58½	59⅜
14 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	40⅜	40	40
17 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	36½	36	36
14 Leh Val 4½s 2003 streg	34	34	34
28 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	34⅞	34⅜	34½
20 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	33	33	33
2 Leh Val Term 5s 51	60	60	60
3 Iittle Miami 4s 62	106	106	106
16 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	99¼	99¼	99¼
6 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	83¼	83	83¼
15 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	104¼	104	104¼
4 Lou & N 2003	97	97	97
28 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	87	86¾	87
3 Manati Sug 4s '57	52	52	52
4 McCrory Strs 3¼s '55	105½	105½	105½
10 McKess & Rob 3½s '56	107½	107¼	107½
21 Mich Cen 4½s '79	64	63½	63½
5 Midland RRNJ 5s '40	50¼	50¼	50¼
21 M&SL cn 5s '34 ct	12¼	12	12¼
22 M&StL rfg 5s '62	2¾	2¾	2¾
18 M&StL 4s '49	3¾	3¾	3¾
17 MSP&SSM 6s '46	6¼	6¼	6¼
14 MSP&SSM 5½s '49	3¼	2⅞	3¼
5 MSP&SSM 5s '38	17⅞	17¾	17¾
14 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	17⅞	17¾	17¾
28 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞
30 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	22½	22½	22½
26 M-K-T 4½s '78	37½	37¼	37½
31 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	44¾	44½	44½
4 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	36¼	36	36
132 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	8⅜	8	8⅛
153 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	43⅜	42⅝	43
55 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	43	42¾	42¾
5 Mo Pac 5s '78 G ct	42½	42½	42½
131 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	43¼	42⅞	43⅛
47 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	43¼	42¾	43
146 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	14⅝	14	14½
11 Mor & Essex 5s 55	38⅝	38	38
45 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	34½	34¼	34½
19 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	40¼	40⅛	40¼
42 NashCha&StL 4s 78	71¼	71	71
1 Nat Distill 3½s 49	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
5 Nat Distill 3¼s 49	102	102	102
1 N Eng RR 4s 45	73½	73½	73½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 New Eng T&T 5s 52	118	118	118
2 NEngT&T 4½s 61B	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜
5 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	79¼	79¼	79¼
5 N Orl & NE 4½s 52	88½	88½	88½
3 N Orl Term 4s 53	85¼	85	85¼
86 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	59	58½	59
14 NO Tex&M 5½s 54ct	56	56	56
22 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	56¾	56½	56¾
9 NO Tex&M 5sB 54ct	54½	54½	54½
5 NO Tex&M 5s 56C	56¾	56¾	56¾
56 NYC rfg 5s 2013	55⅝	55⅛	55⅝
71 NYC 4½s 2013A	50½	50¼	50¼
66 NYC cn 4s 98	54¼	53¾	54¼
11 NYC 3¾s 46	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
64 NYC cv 3⅜s 52	74⅞	74¼	74½
2 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	51½	51½	51½
1 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜
69 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	67¾	67⅜	67⅝
10 NYChi&StL 3½s 47	101	101	101
5 NY Connect 3½s 65	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
3 NY Dock Co 4s 51	70	70	70
2 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	68	68	68
5 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	63¼	63	63¼
15 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	40½	40½	40½
2 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	52¼	52¼	52¼
40 NYNH&H 4½s 67	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
5 NYNH&H 4s 47	35½	35½	35½
9 NYNH&H 4s 55	36	35½	36
3 NYNH&H 4s 56	36	35¼	36
7 NYNH&H 3½s 47	33½	33	33½
3 NYNH&H 3½s 54	33	33	33
7 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	8½	8½	8½
15 NY O&W gen 4s 55	3¾	3¾	3¾
35 NYW&Bost4½s 46	9¾	9¾	9¾
8 Norf&Sou cv 5s 2014	32½	32¼	32½
2 Norf Sou 4½s 98	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
2 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	104	104	104
46 Nor Pac 6s 2047	68½	68	68⅜
27 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	54	53¾	54
8 Nor Pac 4s 97	78	77½	77½
1 Nor Pac 4s 97 reg	74	74	74
35 Nor Pac 3s 2047	44⅝	44⅝	44⅛
9 Ohio Ed 4s 65	108	107¾	107¾
6 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	109	109	109
8 Okla G&E 4s 46	102½	102½	102½
4 Ore Sh Line 5s 46	109½	109½	109½
4 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s 46	110¼	110¼	110¼
13 Pac G&E 3s 71	103¾	103½	103¾
4 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	111¼	111	111
7 Para Pict 4s 56	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Parmelee T 6s 44	70	70	70
1 Pen Oh&Det 4½s 77	104½	104½	104½
2 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	103⅝	103½	103½
2 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
3 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞
19 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	104⅜	104	104¼
2 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	92½	92¼	92⅜
16 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	98⅝	98½	98⅝
1 Pen RR 4s 48	109&	109⅞	109⅞
64 Pen RR 3¼s 52	93	92¾	93
6 Peoria&East 4s 60	48	48	48
5 Peoria&E inc 4s 90	7	7	7
5 Pere Marq 5s 56	77⅛	77	77⅛
17 Pere Marq 4½s 80	60½	60¼	60½
60 Phila Co 4¼s 61	99⅞	99½	99¾
5 Phil Elec 3½s 67	111	111	111
26 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	105¾	105⅝	105¾
1 PCC&St L 4½s 77	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Pitt Coke&Ir 4½s 52	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Pitts&WVa 4½s 58A	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
5 Pitt&WVa 4½s 59B	57½	57½	57½
28 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	58	57½	57½
17 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	91⅞	91¾	91¾
23 Readg 4½s 97 A	80	79⅞	80
4 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	92¾	92¾	92¾
1 Republic Steel 4½s 56	102½	102½	102½
35 Rio Gr West 1st4s39	66½	66	66½
32 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	32	31¾	32
63 RI Ark & L4½s34	25⅞	25	25⅞
3 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	101¼	101¼	101¼
43 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	82⅞	82½	82⅞
3 StLIM&S 4sR&G33ct	82¼	82¼	82¼
17 St L S F 5s 50 B	23½	23½	23½
151 St L S F 4½s 78	24½	24¼	24⅜
6 StLSF4½s 78ct st	24	23¾	23¾
72 St L S F 4s 50 A	21¾	21⅛	21¼
1 St L S F 4s 50A ct	21¼	21¼	21¼
2 St L SW 5s 52	51¾	51¾	51¾
24 StL SW rfg 5s 90	31¼	31⅛	31¼
1 St L SW 1st 4s 89	92	92	92
91 StP&KC ShL4½s41	22½	21½	22
6 StP E Gr Trk4½s 47	8	7⅜	8
86 Seab A L cn 6s 45	16⅞	16¾	16⅞
13 Sea A L 6s 45 st	15⅞	15½	15⅞
19 Sea A L aj 5s 49	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛
39 Sea A L 4s 50 st	33¼	32⅞	33
6 Shell Un 2½s 54	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
48 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	17⅛	16⅝	17
3 So Col Pow 6s 47	103¼	103¼	103¼
22 Sou Pac 4½s 68	57⅛	56¾	57⅛
32 Sou Pac 4½s 81	54⅞	54⅝	54⅞
67 Sou Pac 4½s 69	56¼	56	56
30 Sou Pac rfg 4s 55	80	79½	79½
109 Sou Pac clt 4s 49	80¼	79¾	79¾
116 Sou Pac 3¾s 46	96¼	96	96¼
18 Sou Pac 4½s Ore 77	58¾	58⅜	58½
14 Sou Pac SFTer 4s 50	89½	89½	89½
3 South Ry 6½s 56	94¾	94½	94¾
11 South Ry gen 6s 56	90½	90¼	90¼
18 South Ry cn 5s 94	95⅜	95	95⅜
22 South Ry gen 4s 56	72½	72¼	72½
4 So Ry 4s St L 51	92	92	92
1 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
3 Studebaker-cv 6s 45	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Tex Corp 3s 65	106	106	106
9 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	71⅞	71¾	71¾
39 Tex & Pac 5s 79	71½	72	71½
4 Tex Pac 5s 80 D	71½	71½	71½
38 Third Ave aj 5s 60	26	25¾	26
3 Third Ave 4s 60	65¾	65⅜	65⅝
5 T St L & W 4s 50	95½	95	95½
1 T St & L & W 4s 50	88	88	88
5 Union Oil Cal 3s 67	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	103½	103⅜	103½
7 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109¼	109	109¼
9 Un Pac 3½s 71	99½	99½	99½
2 Un Pac 3½s 70	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
10 Un Cig Wh Strs 5s 52	97½	97	97¼
13 Unit Drug 5s 33	99⅝	98¾	99⅝
4 U S Steel 2.50s 53	102	102	102
2 Utah L & Trac 5s 44	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
9 Utah P & L 5s 44	99	98⅞	98⅞
1 Va Ir C & C 5s 49	80	80	80
5 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	28½	28½	28½
2 Wabash 5s 76	27½	27½	27½
110 Wabash 4¼s 91	36¾	36¼	36¾
16 Wabash 4s 81	46¾	46½	46¼
3 Wabash 4s 71	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
11 West Shore 4s 2361	48⅝	48½	48⅝
5 Wesch Lt 3½s 67	109	108¾	108¾
39 Westn Md 4s 52	92½	92	92
3 WNY&Pa gen 4s 43	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
23 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	41	40½	40⅞
141 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	41	40½	40⅞
18 Westrn Un 5s 51	90⅞	90½	90½
66 Westrn Un 5s 60	86⅞	86	86
5 Westrn Un 4½s 50	91⅝	91¼	91½
12 Wheel Stl 3¼s 66	90¼	90	90
38 Wis Cen 4s 49	49¼	49	49½
13 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	16¾	16½	16¾
1 Young S&T cv 4s 48	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Young S&T 3¼s 60	98⅜	98	98

Foreign Bonds

7 Argentine 4½s 48	97½	97¼	97½
2 Brazil 8s 41	41¼	41	41¼
1 Buen A 4⅜s 77	71	71	71
10 Canada 5s 52	100½	100½	100½
10 ChileMtBk6½s 57asd	20½	20½	20½
2 Chile MtgBk6s61asd	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 Chile 6s 61 Janasd	21	21	21
2 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	21	21	21
5 Chile 6s 62 asd	21¾	21¾	21¾
2 Colomb 3s 70	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
2 Copenhag 5s 52	48	48	48
16 Denmark 6s 42	58¼	58	58¼
5 Denmark 5½s 55	54	54	54
28 Denmark 4½s 62	51	50½	51
15 Greek 7s 64 pt pd	17¼	17	17¼
27 Greek 6s 68 pt pd	16	15½	15¾
5 Jugoslav Bk 7s 57	14¼	14¼	14¼
10 Medellin Mun 6½s 54	16	15⅝	16
20 Mex 4s 04 asd 54	10¼	10¼	10¼
4 Norway 4¼s 65	81	80⅝	80⅝
25 Peru 7s 59	15	15	15
7 Peru 1st 6s 60	15	15	15
5 Poland 4½s 63 asd	15	15	15
1 Rio de Jan 8s 46	22¼	22¼	22¼
23 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	21	20⅞	21
5 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	24½	24½	24½
23 Serbs Cts Sl 8s 62	14½	14	14
9 Serbs Cts Sl 7s 62	14	13¾	14
1 Sydney 5½s 55	88	88	88
7 Warsaw C 4½s 58 asd	12½	12½	12½

Bond Sales (in Dollars)

Total today 8,544,500, previous day 15,748,500, week ago 14,079,900, year ago 8,491,000, two years ago 6,681,400. Jan. 1 to date 288,197,600, year ago 216,722,500, two years ago 230,314,525.

Carloadings Drop 6.9 P. C. in Week; 14 P. C. Below 1942

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 703,578 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended last Saturday.

This was a decrease of 51,791 cars, or 6.9 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 114,503 cars, or 14 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 7,174 cars, or 1 per cent, compared with 1941.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	Lst.Wk	Decrease Over Pr.Wk	Decrease Over Yr.Ago
Miscellaneous freight	336,014	26,754	34,588
Less-than-carlot mdse.	84,487	2,176	65,000
Coal	164,027	1,762	†1,257
Grain & grain prdcts	45,220	8,131	1,981
western districts	29,617	7,791	1,941
Livestock	11,466	3,104	875
western districts	7,902	2,731	1,288
Forest products	33,669	8,880	13,696
Coke	15,136	178	†924
Ore	13,559	806	544

†Increase.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	18	19¼
Bank of New York (14)	292	302
Bankers Trust (1.40)	39¾	41¾
Brooklyn Trust (4)	65½	69½
Central Hanover Bk&Tr (4)	79½	82½
Chase National (1.40)	29⅜	30⅞
Chemical Bk&Tr (1.80)	42¾	44¾
Commercial (8)	180	188
Continental Bk&Tr (.80)	14⅜	15⅜
Corn Exchange Bk&T(2.40)	38⅜	39⅜
Empire Trust (3)	50¾	53¾
First National (80)	1320	1350
Guaranty Trust (12)	251	256
Irving Trust (.60)	12¼	13¼
Kings County (80)	1045	1095
Lawyers Trust (1)	23½	26½
Manufacturers Trust (2)	38	40
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51½	53½
National City (1)	28½	30
New York Trust (3½)	78⅝	81⅝
Public (1½)	28⅛	29⅝
Title Guarantee & Trust	3¼	3¾
UnitedStates (60a)	1070	1110

(a) Also extra or extras.

Arnold Regarded as Pushing Prosecution to the Extreme

Third of four articles on the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, with business and legal reactions to its administration by Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It was pointed out in previous articles that by taking full advantage of certain new developments the Anti-Trust Division had been able to obtain substantial legal advantages over private corporations. These advantages, while quite legal, violate both the original spirt of American law and the common feeling of fairness among American laymen. They include choice of venue, reinterpretation of the statute without re-writing, the law of conspiracy, consent decrees obtained through threat of criminal indictment, non-statutory rule-making by consent decree, and drag-net use of subpoenas.

Thus the following hypothetical case could quite legally occur. A corporation might have followed certain practices which by Supreme Court interpretation of the Sherman Act appeared to every one quite legal. Subsequently the interpretation is changed. The corporation changes its policy. But its officers are threatened with criminal indictment for the past "offense." Its files are subpoenaed and selected portions aired in the press. Under threat of indictment the officers agree to follow economic policies and practices laid down by Anti-Trust, which, though not law, must be subsequently followed under threat of contempt of court.

Publicity Another Weapon

Publicity is another weapon used. Most glaring recent instance was the indictment of the Anaconda Wire & Cable Company. Following the recent indictment the Attorney General stated publicly that "This is one of the most reprehensible cases of defrauding the Government and endangering the lives of American soldiers and sailors ever to come to the attention of the Department of Justice." This constitutes "trying the case in the newspapers" where the rules of evidence are reversed.

In American courts it is the rule that a man is innocent until proved guilty. In public thinking a corporation is guilty until proved innocent. (The Anaconda case happens to be a Section 88 war-fraud charge, not a Sherman Act charge.)

When the defense program started it looked as though anti-trust prosecutions would be sidetracked but Arnold adroitly switched his line to discovering "treason" on the part of his favorite big-corporation victims. A most curious sequence has occurred in the big anti-trust cases since 1940.

As one industry after another has come into the news as essential to national defense, it has been tapped for anti-trust violations. This began with the oil industry; then the Aluminum Company; then the electrical equipment companies, followed by Arnold's try at re-opening the RCA consent decree (the radio manufacturing companies are up to their ears in war work).

Then came the big chemical companies, full out at work of course for war, and the powder companies, engaged in an enormous expansion program. There followed the Pullman Company, swamped with troop transport on its operation end and ordnance output on its manufacturing end.

As the railroad situation tightened, charges were leashed against a large number of carriers and shippers. As a meat shortage loomed the packers were indicted. Now that food in general has come to be regarded as a war industry, and food distribution has become complicated by price control, rationing, container-changes, manpower shortage and distribution difficulties, indictments have come along against the three largest chain food distributors, and just as the fuel oil shortage brings anthracite into the news the anthracite companies are indicted,

Anti-Trust One Jump Ahead

Thus Anti-Trust has stayed one jump ahead of responsible persons who have had to shoo it away from interfering with the war. This shooing away came first in the "exchange-of-letters" agreement of last March, under which War or Navy can have Anti-Trust cases postponed. There followed the clause in the Smaller War Plants Corporation Act permitting Donald Nelson to exempt certain co-operative business actions from subsequent Anti-Trust prosecution.

OPA was similarly allowed to exempt for price control, and the executive order setting up the Food Administrator gave the Administrator power to push off Anti-Trust indictments. Gradually the area in which Anti-Trust can continue its harassing activities has been narrowed, and this perhaps may have had something to do with the possibility of Mr. Arnold's quitting.

Nevertheless, Anti-Trust still has several thousand persons under indictment. Its perseverance is indicated by the fact that it appealed the Aluminum case after an overwhelming defeat in the lower court, and when the Supreme Court could not make a disinterested quorum on the matter, Anti-Trust will press for a statute to make possible a quorum. And Anti-Trust's willingness to make ill-considered statements to bolster its pushing of matters to the extreme is shown in its preposterous charge that the war effort has strengthened Aluminum's monopoly.

Deterrent to War Program

It may be surprising to some laymen, but it appears to be legal tradition that prosecutors, including government prosecutors, are technically "officers of the court" in which they operate, and therefore responsible that justice be done. They are not, for instance, supposed to influence Grand Juries, nor "deliver" or discontinue them at will; nor are they supposed to negotiate civil agreements to by-pass criminal actions, nor in general to extract the last drop of blood which stretching of the law can sometimes get them.

A one-time Solicitor-General, Fred Lehmann of St. Louis, once remarked, "Whenever the case is rightly decided, the government wins." Yet these things have been the rule rather than the exception since Arnold became in charge of anti-trust prosecutions, and account in large part for his phenomenal success.

This course of conduct on the part of the Anti-Trust Division, developed by Arnold, has had serious deterrent effects on the war powers to threaten stragglers or ous methods taken to block it out from various parts of that program. These cannot, however, be wholly effective so long as Anti-Trust continues to use its extraordinary powers to threaten stragglers or those companies or industries or programs which are valuable for the war but which for one reason or another have not been able to get under the protection of a statute, executive order, or government official.

For this reason the corporation bar generally hopes that Thurman Arnold will be replaced with a more judicious man.

(Concluded)

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 23

Depreciation (Part 1)

Among the deductions allowed in arriving at net income for Federal income tax purposes is depreciation. Depreciation may be sustained in connection with property giving rise to rental income shown in item 6 of return, Form 1040, or property used in business or profession, the net profit (or loss) from which is shown in item 9. The property must, of course, be owned by the taxpayer.

As relates to Federal income taxes, depreciation is an allowance for exhaustion, wear and tear of porperty used in a trade or business, or of property held for the production of income. The purpose underlying alowances for depreciation is to permit the taxpayer to recover over the useful life of the property the capital sum invested therein. The terms "used in trade or business" or "held for the production of income" would include property held for such purposes though actually not in use during the taxable year. Depreciation deductions are not allowable on property used for personal purposes, such as one's residence or its furnishings, or automobile or pleasure craft. However, if a taxpayer moves out of his house and rents it, it would become a rental property upon which a depreciation would be allowable; or if a taxpayer used his car in part for business purposes, then a portion of the depreciation on the car, depending upon the relative use for business purposes, would be allowable.

A distinction must be made between depreciation and what may be called flutctuation in value. In the case of an automobile, it is commonly said that once a car has been driven from a dealer's show room it becomes a second-hand car, and by that fact may lose a considerable amount of its value. However, only that part of the loss in value which is due to actual exhaustion, wear and tear in business use, during the year, may be deducted as depreciation.

A further requirement in determining depreciation is that the property must have a limited and determinable useful life in the trade or business. Land, for instance, upon which a building is erected, is not depreciable, since it has no determinable life, and in setting up depreciation on real estate, a segregation must be made between the cost or other basis for the land, and the cost or other basis for the buildings.

The length of useful life of a property is often a difficult matter of estimation. The useful life of a building, or a machine, the furniture used in a physician's office, a lawyer's professional library, or a tractor on a farm, depends on particular circumstances, including the character of the property and the character of its use. A well-built brick building may have a useful life of 50 years and a frame house 25 years, a piece of machinery 5 to 10 years, but in particular instances the useful life may vary considerably.

In depreciation deductions, the amount claimed must be supported by the data called for in Schedule J of the return Form 1040. This schedule requires a statement of the kind of property being depreciated, the date acquired, the cost or other basis used in computing depreciation, the depreciated value at the end of the year, the depreciation allowed or allowable in prior years, and the remaining cost or other basis to be recovered, as well as the estimated life used in accumulating depreciation and the estimated remaining life at the beginning of the year.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	6	7⅛
American Barge Line Co	7⅞	8⅞
American Hardware Co	22⅝	24⅝
American Manufacturing	26¾	29¾
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	..
American Wringer Co	4⅛	5
†Amoskeag Company	19¾	..
?Amoskeag Company pf	67¾	..
Appleton Company	33¾	36½
Applied Arts Corp	2⅞	3⅜
Arlington Mills	44¾	47½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	25⅛	27⅛
Automobile Banking Corp A	1	1¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	14⅛	15¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	20⅞	22⅞
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	104½	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	12	13⅛
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	56¼	..
Bird & Son 5 pf	99	..
Boston Wharf Company	17⅜	19¼
Boston Woven Hose & Rubb	33¾	36
Brown Co	1.50	1.80
Brown Co pf	25¾	27¾
Campbell A S Co Inc	4⅞	5⅞
Central Railway Signal A	39	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	29	31½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14¾	16⅜
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	19¼	21
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	22½	24½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	23¼	25
Draper Corporation	62¼	65¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co	14⅞	16¼
Eastern Corporation	4¾	5½
Eastern Corporation pf	18⅛	20
Exolon Co	7⅞	9⅜
Family Loan Society Inc	11⅛	12¾
Family Loan Society pf A	23¼	25¾
Food Fair Stores Inc	39¼	42½
Fruit of the Loom	13⅜	15⅛
General Fire Extinguisher	11⅜	12¾
General Machinery	23¼	26
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	9⅜	10¾
Goodall Worsted Company	27½	30½
Graton & Knight Co	7⅞	9⅛
Graton & Knight Co 7pf	79¼	83¼
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	26½	29
Great Northern Paper Co	30¼	32
Greenfield Tap& Die $6 pf	50¾	..
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	12½	..
Harrington & Richardson	3⅛	3⅞
Haskelite Mfg Co	9⅜	10⅜
Heywood-Wakefield Co	9⅛	10¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	13⅞	15½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	15⅞	17¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23¾	26
Hooker Electro Chem	27	29
International Machine Tool	6½	7½
Keith George E Co	24½	..
Kendall Company	7⅜	8⅝
Kennedy's Inc pf	15⅛	17⅝
Landers Frary & Clark	27⅞	29⅞
Lincoln Stores Inc	18⅝	20⅜
Lincoln Stores 7	107	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	39¼	42
Ludlow Mfg Associates	95½	99½
Marathon Paper Mills	36¼	39¼
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	51¾	55
Merck & Co	30¼	32¾
Merck & Co 4½s pf	111¾	115¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	22¼	25¼
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	63¾	..
†Metal & Thermit Corp	16½	19½
Millers Falls Company	8⅝	10⅛
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	4⅞	5½
Nashawena Mills	18⅞	20½
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	49¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	20⅞	22⅞
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	56¼	60
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	18⅞	21
National Chemical & Mfg	5⅛	6⅛
National Shirt Shops	6⅝	8
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	47¾	51¼
Newmarket Manufac Co	42¾	..
Nicholson File Company	32	34½
Nonquitt Mills	26¼	29½
Ohio Finance	11⅜	12¾
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	34¾	37¾
Parker Appliance	12⅜	14⅛
Plymouth Cordage Company	104	108½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	33⅞	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	71¼	..
Quisset Mill	45¾	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2⅝	3¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	22⅝	24¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	22⅞	24⅞
*Sagamore Manufacturing Co	48¾	..
Sanford Mills	25⅞	29⅜
Submarine Signal Co	23¼	26
Sylvania Elec Prod Inc	52¼	55¾
Tampax Inc	2⅞	3⅞
Triumph Explosive Inc	2⅜	3
United Elastic Corp	9⅞	11
U S Envelope Company	55¾	59¼
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	106½	111¼
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	26¼	28¾
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	21	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	88	..
Mamsutta Mills Inc	20⅛	21⅞
Warner & Swasey Co	11	12⅜
Warren Bros Class B	25¼	27¾
Warren2Bros Class C	7¼	8¼
West Point Manufacturing	38¾	41¼
Wickwire Spencer Steel	13⅜	14⅜

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	103½	105½
Blackstone VG&E	4	1965	109	...
Cent Maine Power	3½	1966	106	108
Florida Pub Ser	4	1955	102	104
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	98	100
Keystone Public Ser	5	1978	104	...
Mississippi River Pr	5	1947	104	...
Narragansett El	3½	1966	110	112
PS of NH ser D	3¾	1960	104	104¾
Savannah El & Pr	5	1955	106	...
Springfield G&El	5	1957	102¾	...
St Joseph RLH&P	4½	1947	102¾	...
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	107⅛	...

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	104¾	108¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	88¾	92¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	96¾	100¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	71¾	74¾
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	100¾	104¾
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	87¾	91
General Water G & E $3 pf	30¾	32¾
Houston Ltg & Power	48⅛	50⅞
Jamaica Water Supply	23¼	25¾
Jamaica Water Supply $5 pf A	100¾	104¾
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	86¾	90¼
Kansas P & L 4½ pf	94¾	98¾
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	93¾	97¾
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	109¾	113¾
New Richelle Wat pf	7⅜	8⅞
Northern Natural Gas Co	28¼	30½
No States Power Del 5 pf	109¾	113¾
No States Power Del 6 pf	51¼	54¼
No States Power Del 7 pf	54½	57½
Ohio Power 4½s pf	108½	112½
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	100¾	104¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	107¾	111¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	78¾	81¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	87¾	90¾
Public Service Ind	13⅝	14¾
Public Service Ind 5 pf	96¼	99¼
Public Service Okla 5 pf	99¼	102¾
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	84¼	87¾
Richester Gas & El 6 pf	92¾	95¾
San Diego Gas & Electric	10⅛	11⅛
Sierra Pacific Power Co	14⅝	16
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	111½	
*Tampa Electric Co	19¾	21¾
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	96¾	100¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	92¾	96¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	14⅛	15½

*Ex-dividend.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	15⅛	16½
Beverly Gas & Electric	25¾	29
Brockton Gas Light	4½	5½
Central Maine Power 6 pf	102½	107½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	112½	117½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	77½	..
Conn Light & Power	31½	34¼
Eastern Utilities Asso	18	19⅜
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1	1⅜
Fall River Gas Works	19⅛	21⅛
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	28¾	31½
Green Mountain Power pf	39¾	43¾
Hartford Electric Light	44½	47½
Haverhill Electric	21¼	24
Haverhill Gas Light	8⅞	10½
Holyoke Water Power	15⅜	17¼
Lawrence Gas & Electric	25¾	28½
Lowell Electric Light	29¾	33
Lynn Gas & Electric	58½	62¼
Mass Power & Light pf	11⅜	12⅞
Mass Utilities Asso pf	25½	27⅜
Narragansett Elec pf	53	56
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	8⅜	10⅛
N E Power Assn 6 pf	30¼	32¼
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	57¾	61
N E Pub Serv $6 pr ln	52¾	56
N E Public Serv $7 pf	10	11½
N E Public Serv $6 pf	9	10½
Newport Electric	14⅞	16½
Providence Gas	7⅞	9
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	102½	107½
R I Pub Serv pf	28½	30¾
Rockland Light & Power	6	6⅞
Springfield Gas Light	13⅞	15¼
Twin States Gas & El pr pf	95½	..
Western Mass Companies	19⅜	21

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	..
First National (2)	40½	42½
Merchants National (12)	310	330
†New England Trust (30)	‡400	..
National Rockland (2)	39½	44
National Shawmut (1)	20	21⅜
Pilgrim Trust (8)	74	..
Second National (4)	116	123
†State Street Trust (8)	230	245
United States Trust (.50)	7⅜	8¾
United States Trust pf (.80)	13⅜	15
Webster & Atlas (2)	45	50

†Capital stoc kmust be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represent last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	35¾	37¾
Continental Illinois (4)	82¾	86¾
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	28⅛	30⅛

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	139½	144½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	51⅛	53½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	30⅜	32⅛
Agricultural (3a)	66½	69½
American Alliance (1a)	22¼	23¾
American Equitable (1)	17⅝	19⅛
American Ins Newark (½a)	14	15
American Re-Insurance (½g)	47½	50
American Reserve	12½	13½
American Surety (2½)	53⅝	55⅛
Baltimore-American (.20a)	7⅜	8⅜
Bankers & Shippers (1g)	76½	79½
Boston (16a)	542	562
Camden Fire (1)	20⅛	22⅛
City of New York (½g)	15&	17¼
Connecticut General Life (1)	30½	32½
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	36	38
Federal (1.40)	39¾	41¾
Fire Asso Phila (2a)	58¾	60¾
Firemans Fund (SF) (4)	73½	76½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	10⅜	11⅝
Franklin Fire (1a)	27⅞	30⅜
General Reinsurance (2)	44	46
Gibraltar F & M (½g)	17⅜	18⅞
Glens Falls (1.60)	41	43
Globe & Republic (½)	8⅜	9⅜
Great American Insurance (1a)	28¼	29¾
Hanover (1.20)	25½	27
Hartford Fire (2a)	93½	96½
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	43¼	46¼
Home Insurance (1.20a)	28⅜	29⅞
Homestead	14⅛	15⅜
Ins Co North America (2½)	71½	73½
Jersey Ins New York (1½)	34¾	37¼
Knickerbocker (½)	7⅜	8⅜
Maryland Casualty	3⅞	4⅛
Massachusetts Bonding (3½)	65½	68½
Merchants & Mfrs of N Y (.40)	6¾	7¾
Merchants Fire Assurance (1½a)	43	46½
National Fire (2)	57⅜	59⅜
National Liberty (.20a)	7⅜	8⅜
National Union (3a)	164	169
New Amsterdam Cas (.975e)	23	24½
New Brunswick (1½a)	30	32
New Hampshire (1.60a)	42½	44½
New York Fire (.80)	12⅞	14⅛
North River (1)	24½	27
Northeast Insurance	4⅛	4⅞
Northern (3a)	88½	92½
Pacific Fire (2¾e)	97	101
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	40	42
Phoenix (2a)	86½	89½
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14½	16
Providence-Washington	32⅛	34⅛
Reinsurance Corp NY (¼e)	4¾	5¾
Republic Co Texas (1.20)	24⅜	25⅞
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	22¼	23¾
St Paul F&M (8m)	268	278
Seab'd Sur (1.80e)	45⅜	47⅜
Security (1.40)	35⅝	37⅜
Springfield (4½a)	122	126
Standard Accident	57¼	61
Travelers (16)	422	432
US Fid & Guar (1a)	31¼	32¾
US Fire (2)	50¾	52¾
US Guarantee (1.60a)	80½	84½
Westchester (1.20a)	33⅜	35⅜

a—also extra or extras g—declared or paid so far this year e—paid last year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
ffiliated Fund Inc	2.42	1.65
Amerex Tolding	17.75	19.25
American Business Shares	2.67	2.93
Axe Houghton Fund	10.63	11.43
Bond Inv Tr of America	95.65	100.65
Boston Fund	13.87	14.91
Broad Street Investing	21.95	23.73
Bullock Fund	12.23	13.41
Canadian Investment Fund	2.85	3.45
Century Shares Trust	25.08	26.97
Christiana Securities Co	2280.00	2400.00
Commodity Corp	8.73	....
Consolidated Investment Tr	30.00	32.75
Dividend Shares	1.05	1.15
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	17.45	18.54
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	10.37	11.02
Equitable Invest Corp	24.18	26.00
Equity Corp $3 pf	25.875	27.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	15.12	16.28
Fund Investors Inc	17.20	18.85
General Capital	27.21	29.26
General Investors Trust	4.25	.58
Incorporated Investors Tr	15.61	16.78
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.74	.82
Inst. Sec: Insurance Group	1.05	1.15

Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
B-1	...	30.75	S-1	...	24.46
B-2	...	28.26	S-2	...	12.43
B-3	...	17.01	S-3	...	9.18
B-4	...	9.14	S-4	...	3.45
K-1	...	15.12	K-2	...	13.89

	Bid	Asked
†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	81.50	81.50
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	33.70	33.70
Maryland Fund	3.60	4.20
Mass Invest Tr	17.82	19.16
Mass Inv 2d Fd	8.63	9.28
Mutual Invest	8.96	9.80
Nation Wide Voting	1.09	1.20
New England Fund	10.63	11.46
Old Colony Tr Assoc	13.625	15.00
Plymouth Fund Inc	.37	.42
Putnam Fund	11.89	12.72
Quarterly Income Shares	4.95	5.45
Railway & Light Sec	8.00	9.625
Railway & Light Sec pf	91.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	3.06	3.43
Scudder Stevens & Clark	80.49	82.11
Spencer Trask Fund	12.65	13.46
State Street Invest	66.13	71.06
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.76	..
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.66	.75
Wellington Fund	14.07	15.50
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	5.00	5.75
Corp Tr A A mod acc mod	2.34	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.10	..
Diversified Tr C	3.15	..
Diversified Tr D	4.85	5.45
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.25	3.80
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.06	4.86
Nation Wide Sec	3.05	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.35	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.83	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.30	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.25	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.87	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.10	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	12.25	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.32	..
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	.50	.75
First Boston Corp	13.375	14.75

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	110	115
Liberty Aircraft	10⅛	11¼
N E Airlines	4⅞	5⅜
Piper Aircraft	3⅞	4¾
Pollak Manufacturing Co	5⅞	6⅞

Pay-as-You-Go May Be Rushed By Congress

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Congressional forces opposed to the Presidential $25,000 (after taxes) salary limitations maneuvered today to attach a repealer to a bill raising the naton's debt limit. Thus they hope to force Mr. Roosevelt to back down on the salary ceiling or veto the new debt authorization.

This developed as the House Ways and Means Committee opened hearings on a bill to lift the debt authority from $125,000,000,000 to $210,000,000,000.

Compromise Plan

Meanwhile, a substantial segment of lawmakers appeared to be leaning toward a compromise pay-as-you-earn plan which would cancel part of 1942 personal income taxes and put most of Uncle Sam's 40,000,000 individual income tax payers on a current basis quickly.

The Treasury was ready to protest vigorously against canceling all 1942 personal income taxes, as proposed in the plan advanced by Beardsley Ruml, New York banker, but a high official indicated the money-handling department might be willing to erase last year's obligations for the lower income brackets—probably the normal 6 per cent tax and the first surtax bracket of 13 per cent, a 19 per cent total.

Intent on speedy enactment of a current payment principle, Ways and Means members sought today an agreement from the Senate that it would allow a pay-as-you-earn bill to whistle through without having it turned into a new general tax measure. The committee opens hearings Tuesday on current collection proposals for individual income taxes.

Separate Approach

Senator Clark (D), Missouri, Ruml plan advocate and member of the Finance Committee, commented that he believed the Senate would welcome separate approach to current payment legislation, without attempting to make it a vehicle for raising the $16,000,000,000 which Mr. Roosevelt has said was needed in addition to the $35,000,000,000 annually expected from present taxes.

Randolph Paul, Treasury general counsel, re-emphasized today that regardless of what action is taken on current basis plans, all income taxpayers must file their returns and pay the first quarterly installment of 1942 taxes on or before March 15.

PILGRIM TRUST Company

31 MILK ST., BOSTON

Today, as always, we welcome the opportunity to serve your best banking interests.

Member Federal Reserve System
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS T. J. FALVEY, President

MASSACHUSETTS BONDING AND INSURANCE COMPANY

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

DECEMBER 31, 1942

ASSETS

Cash in Banks and Offices	$ 2,457,974.86
United States Government Bonds	9,010,957.20
State and Municipal Bonds	600,761.47
Other Bonds and Stocks	8,105,943.32
Real Estate	2,943,449.53
Mortgage Loans	329,617.35
Premiums in Course of Collection (none over 90 days)	2,966,711.43
Accrued Interest	72,711.07
Deposit with Workmen's Compensation Reinsurance Bureau	272,362.21
Other Admitted Assets	29,754.08
Total Admitted Assets	$26,790,242.52

LIABILITIES

Reserve for Claims		$ 9,302,451.00
Reserve for Unearned Premiums		6,332,011.26
Reserve for Accrued Taxes payable in 1943		1,437,970.75
Reserve for Commissions on Outstanding Premiums		501,602.51
Reserve for Other Liabilities		427,166.82
Total Liabilities except Capital		$18,001,202.34
CAPITAL	$2,000,000.00	
SURPLUS	6,789,040.18	
SURPLUS TO POLICYHOLDERS		8,789,040.18
Total		$26,790,242.52

Bonds in the amount of $810,190.00 amortized value are deposited with various States as required by law. All securities have been valued in accordance with the requirements of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners. On the basis of actual December 31 market values, total Admitted Assets and Surplus would have been increased $205,970.51.

Transacts business throughout the United States, writing

FIDELITY, SURETY and FORGERY BONDS and ALL KINDS of CASUALTY INSURANCE

Los Angeles Interests Alert Against Return of Gambling

By Kimmis Hendrick

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—During a year that has shattered all previous records for growth in an area that has been setting records of one kind or another for many years, Los Angeles has met the impact of swift wartime industrialization with an absolute minimum of injury to its standards of decency and integrity.

But its protection has only been secured through the utmost vigilance on the part of its municipal government and such organizations as the Better Business Bureau, and the warning that organized gambling is aiming to re-establish itself here has just been sounded.

Los Angeles is not burying its head in the sands of fond belief that all is well, therefore, but during the past four years much housecleaning in its public affairs has won national recognition. From the unofficial standpoint, the Better Business Bureau reports a high-minded determination on the part of private enterprise to keep ethical standards there on a high plane.

Although the Los Angeles Police Department has recently been swept into the limelight by evidence of brutality in the treatment of some offenders, its over-all integrity is known to be such that professional gamblers, seeking to re-enter here, are aware that they must work by indirection.

Since wartime travel restrictions have put a crimp on the coming and going of Los Angeles residents to Las Vegas, Nevada, it is hardly surprising that gambling interests should be looking in this direction. During 1942 alone, by way of showing why, factory expansions in Los Angeles County amounted to $99,000,000, with all that figure implies of wage earnings by more persons than were ever employed in this locality before.

Just as fraudulent vendors of useless merchandise and service have looked to this expansion as a lush opportunity, requiring and getting great alertness on the part of the Better Business Bureau, so it is reliably reported that at a meeting held not long ago gamblers subscribed $150,000 to a "war chest" for the purpose of campaigning to re-establish themselves here.

Apparently their intent is to locate first in near-by cities or unincorporated county territory, inasmuch as they well know how impossible it would be to get protection from the present administration and its Police Department.

Mayor Fletcher Bowron recently reported that the same old crowd which was evicted from Los Angeles four years ago had approached a friend of his with the offer to make him mayor of a near-by town if he would agree to run an open city.

"We are ready for them," said the Mayor. "They'll get an unpleasant reception, and we will aim to get those at the top. The law is going to be enforced by the Los Angeles Police Department within the city limits of Los Angeles.

As a nonofficial organization, the Better Business Bureau has been co-operating with the municipality, the military forces, and private enterprise to protect average citizens, especially Mr. and Mrs. Newcomer, against the less dramatic but no less insidious depredations of ordinary business fraud.

During the past year, the Better Business Bureau has addressed itself to breaking through the complexities of price ceilings and rationing as they affect both customer and merchant. It has succeeded in renewing public confidence in advertising, especially by keeping "scare" advertising almost altogether absent from the local press.

At its annual meeting on Jan. 13, Robert J. Bauer, Manager of the local Bureau, enumerated among rackets attempted in Los Angeles under cover of wartime the following, which have been exposed:

Selling metal tags or bracelets on the claim that wearing them is required by law, fakes in connection with radio, vacuum cleaner, and other appliance service on the pretext of repairing them in connection with the Government's "war on waste" program, birth certificate and fraudulent Army examination schemes, phony charities, selling so-called "official" service flags and soliciting of donations alleged to be needed to buy air raid sirens for the city.

New G. O. P. Strength in Utah Helps to Decide Speakership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—For the first time since 1931, Republican members of the State Legislature will have a strong influence in what occurs during the current 60-day session. The House is composed of 39 Democrats and 21 Republicans; the Senate of 17 Democrats and six Republicans.

Indication of the Republican strength came early when the Democratic caucus for Speaker of the House failed to support Grant Midgely of Salt Lake County, previously nominated for the position. His election was believed to be a mere formality, but nominations for the speakership were carried to the floor of the House and another Democrat, W. R White of Weber County, picked up the 21 Republican votes to win the post.

Governor Maw in his biennial message called for support of the national war effort, continuance of his state reorganization program started by the 1941 Legislature and for a revamping of the State Welfare Department.

Both House and Senate members have expressed opposition to some features of the reorganization on the basis that it has not accomplished what the Governor promised. Open defiance in first few days of the session, starting with the rejection of Mr. Midgely, who is known as "an Administration man," and outspoken criticism of the Governor's message, point to a division in the Democratic ranks.

In his message, Governor Maw said the State for the first time in its history was free of debt. He advised the legislators that he had ordered transfer of surplus funds from the State Liquor Control Commission to be set aside or invested for the retirement of $1,695,000 in serial bonds, which will mature in 1955. These bonds are the only state indebtedness.

The money is available, he said, and will be invested to draw interest until the last payment on the bonds, $170,000, falls due in 1955. It is impossible to retire the bonds before maturity, since they are not redeemable on call.

Pointing out that the State Welfare Department expenditures have been mounting approximately $1,000,000 a year and that cost of the Department for 1943 will exceed $10,000,000, Governor Maw called for repeal of the statutes to permit reorganization.

He related the setup of the relief plan since 1935, when there "was a wild clamor for such aid," and brought it down to the present, declaring "that the State of Utah at this time cannot afford the luxury of social service for all clients any more than it can afford to offer free medical, dental or legal service."

He said it was his belief that enough of the welfare clients can be made self-sustaining under his proposed new program to reduce the welfare rolls to such an extent that the present tax bill supported by a 2 per cent sales tax will provide more than enough to maintain adequate permanent assistance for the aged and the needy who cannot be rehabilitated.

Under the heading of privileges for soldiers and sailors, Governor Maw recommended:

Amendment of laws to permit military personnel of other States stationed in Utah to purchase Utah licenses for their cars without producing evidence that the property tax on these vehicles has been paid. Under Utah statutes, a property tax must be paid before registration is granted. For a medium priced 1940 automobile this would amount to approximately $40.

Children of visiting military personnel in Utah would be exempt under his proposal from paying the extra registration fee required of out-of-state students attending the University of Utah in Salt Lake City or the Utah State Agricultural College in Logan, This amounts to approximately $55 a year.

Joint Agency Urged for All N. Y. Probation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—A year-long survey of probation procedure in this city under the chairmanship of Samuel Seabury today recommended that the local probation system be radically reformed and that all probation departments serving eight courts in New York be combined into one integrated, central agency under the jurisdiction of the Appelate Divisions of the First and Second Supreme Court Departments.

The Joint Committee on Probation charged that probation systems in come New York courts were so chaotic and lax that convicts were turned loose with "little, if any, control, discipline, or supervision."

"These individuals are supposedly under strict probation supervision, but actually they are on probation in name only," the report declares. "This situation jeopardizes the safety of any community and is a menace which should not be permitted to continue."

The Commission reported that probation was adequately staffed only in General Sessions and Richmond County Courts. Probation quarters in Kings and Queens County Courts, it held, were inadequate. It found civil service requirements so varied as to offer no normal standard, and charged that fixed and stratified salary levels offered no incentive to advancements, while probation records were found adequate in only one court. Overlapping of supervision was declared to have reached "alarming" proportions.

Recommending the combining of probation departments serving the Magistrates', Special Sessions, General Sessions, and Domestic Relations Courts, and the Kings, Queens, Bronx, and Richmond County Courts, the Commission said such reform might save the City money.

The Commission was named jointly by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia and the New York State Probation Commission on Nov. 17, 1941.

Richmond Permit Granted For Oil Terminus Tanks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has been granted a building permit for construction of two 55,000-barrel storage tanks on the James River opposite the city wharf in Richmond.

The tanks were serve as a terminus of the Greensboro-Richmond petroleum pipe line, long awaited by fuel-thirsty residents of the eastern seaboard.

McNaughton Says Dieppe Lessons Aided in N. Africa

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, Jan. 29 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton said here that the lessons learned at Dieppe last August were made use of by the Allies in the North Africa landings.

Planning and conduct of the Canadian-led assault operation on Dieppe were studied "from every possible angle" and will serve as a guide for future operations of the kind, said the commander of the Canadian Army in Britain.

General McNaughton talked to war correspondents after they had concluded a visit to the Canadian Army.

One asked whether the Dieppe raid wasn't called "a badly kept secret." The General replied "I wouldn't say that." He explained that the Germans knew "something had to be done" from the West by the United Nations and consequently their defenses from Norway to Spain were maintained in a state of alert.

He recalled the accidental encounter shortly before the daybreak landings at Dieppe of forward elements of the raiding force and an Axis convoy near the French Coast. That encounter, he said, put the Nazis on guard and partly upset the raid timetable.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

"FIX IT"

Have you an automobile, radio, vacuum cleaner, rug, clothing, lock, typewriter, umbrella or anything else that needs renovating or repair? Advertisers in this group are in the "FIX IT" business.

Electrical Appliances and RADIOS Repaired PETERS MUSIC SHOP 1719 Mass. Ave., Lexington, Mass. Lex. 0509

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT Fountain Pen Repairing 1 Floor Above Christian Science Reading Room Personal Pen 333 Wash. St., Boston Room 306, LAF. 3087

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets. PENCRAFT INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

HAVE LAWNMOWERS SERVICED NOW Tools and cutlery sharpened. FISKE BICYCLE SHOP, 9 Depot Sq., Lexington, Mass.

INVISIBLE MENDING SERVICE Moth Holes, Tears, etc. Renoven, Little Bldg., R. 26, Boston. Lib. 7806.

LOCK Repairs, Keys, Radio, Electrical, Plumbing, Repairing, Rear Swartz's Barber Shop, 334 Mass. Ave., BOSTON. Ken. 7774

RUG CLEANSING BY OUR NEW Process Demoths, Deodorizes and Disinfects Prompt Service. Also Expert Rug Repairing 9x12 Axminsters, Wiltons, Velvets $4.95 Orientals $7.95 ADAMS & SWETT RUG CLEANERS HIGhlands 4100 BOSTON, MASS.

INSURANCE

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT 689 Mass. Ave. Kir. 2345 GILES Cambridge Mass.

FOR SALE OR RENT

NEW colonial-finish, 5-rm. house; fireplace, bath, lav., hot-water heat, unrationed fuel, screened-in porch; garage. Kerr, Farrar Rd., off Rte. 126, South Lincoln, Mass. Way. 134-12.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—4 rooms, always warm; ½ block to all trans., church; baby grand piano; rent $55. Mo 8-6791 or Mo 7-4849.

APARTMENTS TO LET

FREEPORT, N. Y.—Three rooms, tile bath, kitchen, coal heat; near bus; use of phone; 3 blocks to Christian Science Church; $35.00 per month. Tel. Freeport 166-M.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., West 13th Street—Will share lovely apartment with business woman; convenient transportation; church. Write Box S-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C., or call CH 3-4869 mornings.

ROOMS TO LET

BALTIMORE, MD.—Down-town section; front room, twin beds, next to bath; hot water, ample heat. MADISON 7693-J.

BOSTON, 8 Dalton St., Suite 7—Single room in private apartment, convenient location; shower. Call eves after 6. Ken. 1865.

N. Y. C., 501 W. 110th St. (Apt. 7-A)—Homelike sunny front, new bed, large closet; excellent heat; express stop. EVEREST, UN. 4-4878.

N. Y. C., 215 West 98th (12-A)—Large single, light, airy, pleasant; semi-private bath; real home; business person. MO. 2-2013.

N. Y. C., 514 WEST 114th (Apt. 4)—Attractive double and single studio rooms next to bath. CAt 8-1945.

SO. ORANGE, N. J.—Sunny corner room and bath for gentleman; breakfast; near train, bus; private family; garage. SO. 2-3274.

MOVING AND STORAGE

CLARK MOVING CO. Packers and Movers—Asp. 4681, Brookline, Mass.

Storage for Household Goods Complete Service. Local and Long Distance Moving. NOBLE R. STEVES. 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400.

Every Purchase Counts

Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

INFORMATION

About Placing Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day

For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada (Continued)

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COUPLE, one infant, wishes capable middle-aged housekeeper seeking permanent home; experienced at cooking; child care necessary; own room and bath; small house; good salary. Write Box Z-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C., or call Hempstead 5685.

SALESGIRL—Full week or part time 40c an hour. FANEUIL FRUIT EXCHANGE, 235 Mass. Avenue, Boston. Com. 6200.

WANTED Experienced Stenographer Must be a Christian Scientist Box L-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

WORKING housekeeper for small family in suburbs; 2 adults and 1 child; convenient transportation; pleasant living and working conditions. Mrs. Wm. L. Mudge, Jr., Rosemont, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

REAL ESTATE EXECUTIVE associated well-known management firm desires new connection; thoroughly conversant property management; prefers private estate or institutional association; anywhere. Write Box P-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EDITORIAL assistant available; copy writing, proofreading, research; free lance. Write Box G-21, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

FOOD EXPERT with specialized knowledge available for any type restaurant service; highest references. Write Box M-47, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

FORMER furniture buyer with general office experience seeks any good position, anywhere. MRS. G. SEYDEL, 15 Crary Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Mo. 8-6791 or 7-4849.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

COMFORTABLE room offered in exchange part-time service cleaning apt. Write Box C-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

BOSTON CAB KEN. 5010 Limousine, chauffeur service available for calling, touring, sightseeing.

AWNINGS AND SCREENS

SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Storm Windows comp., Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES, BIGelow 3900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.).

BEAUTY SHOPS

EDNA BEAUTY SHOP, 4197 Washington St., Roslindale Square Mass., near Rialto Theatre; all lines of beauty craft. PAR. 7532

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1100 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67th St., N. Y. C. Instruction for adults and children in ballroom, tap and ballet dancing. TR. 7-9480.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St. Ken. 0848. Opp. Jordan Hall, Boston. Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston

LEGAL NOTICES

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled. The undersigned citizen of Wellesley, Mass., respectfully petitions for the passage of the accompanying bill and/or for the legislation to authorize the Babson Institute to confer the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Master of Business Administration.

Signed:
Carl D. Smith
President of Babson Institute

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Jewelry, Solid Silverware in any condition. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED AT STORE —GEORGE'S, 171A MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON. COM. 8630

REPAIRING

CHAIRS Reseated in cane, pith, rush. H. HERTLEIN, 254 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston. Com 0236

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

HIGHEST POSSIBLE PRICES PAID Furniture, Linens, Art Work, Books, Diamonds, Gold, Pianos. CROWN, 56 West 45 St., N. Y. C

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

Valentine Flowers *in Large Assortment* Phone or Visit G. O. Anderson & Sons 901 Mass. Ave. Arl. 3090—3091 Medford Branch, 242 High St. Mys. 0600

BELMONT

GREER'S FISH MARKET 369 Trapelo Rd. Belmont 4620

COTUIT OYSTERS on half-shell . . Doz. 45c
OPEN OYSTERS . . . . . Pt. 49c - 60c
GREEN SHRIMP . . . . . Lb. 45c
FANCY HALIBUT . . . . . Lb. 45c
Lobster, Cape Scallops, Fillet of Sole, Haddock, Mackerel, Smoked Fillet

Slocum's Flowers (Formerly Bud's Flowers, 300 Pleasant St.) with a complete line of flowers for all occasions, corsages, weddings, etc. 63 Leonard Street Belmont Center Bel. 2245 Locatelli Block

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m. to 4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Butcher's BOSTON RUBLESS self polishing WAX Qt. 79c Gal. 2.65 Lustrous when dry without polishing Armstrong's Linoleum Packard and Kem-Tone Paints CENTRE HARDWARE CO. 4202 Washington Street, Roslindale 2038 Centre Street, West Roxbury 16 High Street, East Dedham

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON (Continued)

Moving and Storage 46 Bromfield St. HANcock 8000

BOSTON—Mattapan Robert's Beauty Salon 1648 Blue Hill Ave., Mattapan Square *Specializing in Permanents Marcel, Finger Waving, Manicuring* Open Evenings by Appointment BLU 1520

BRAINTREE

ALVES GIFT & PHOTO SHOP 349 Washington St. Tel. Bra 0932

Valentines for the children and all the family *We also have Valentine Decorations and Favors for Parties.*

BROCKTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Brockton 1921. Hours: 12:30 to 1:30 and 5 to 7 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Storey & Co. READY TO WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION New NELLY DON Dresses For Now and Early Spring Wear 3.95 — 14.95 128 Main Street, Brockton, Mass.

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work ZORIC White Star Laundry Co TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

Knitting Headquarters 1ST UNITED YARN STORE 1940 374 Main Street, Brockton, Mass.

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel.: Trowbridge 5676. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ladies Should Shop Our Kitchenware Department in the Basement Harvard Cooperative Society in HARVARD SQUARE

FIREPLACE GRATES *for Wood, Coal, Briquettes or Cannel Coal, 9.95* RUSSELL R. CAMERON HARDWARE 26 Brattle St. Trow. 6760

FALL RIVER

McWhirr's *Fall River's Largest Department Store* ESTABLISHED 1877

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

♥ *Lovely Valentines* ♥ *for those we love* 5 CENTS AND UP RICE & CO. Finer Diamonds F. W. RICE 350 Main Street Finer Jewelry

FRAMINGHAM

Warren E. Henderson WALK-OVER SHOES 30 Union Ave. Tel. Fram. 6306

KERWIN'S X-RAY SHOE STORES FRAMINGHAM at Allen's Dept. Store Concord St. NATICK 30 Main St. Next to Trust Co. *"Enna Jetticks" for Women* *"Bostonians" for Men*

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN 1885 COMPANY 1942 *The Department Store of the North Shore* Gloucester, Massachusetts

HINGHAM

—DRISCOLL— Radio and Electric Shop RECORDS 61 South Street Hin. 0018

HOLYOKE

You Can Always Shop With Confidence at NAPOLEON BAIL'S *Shoe Store and Repair Factory* 168 High Street Next to Transcript

MASSACHUSETTS

LAWRENCE

CHERRY & WEBB'S THE FASHION STORE IN LAWRENCE

LEXINGTON

Buy Fresh Bakery Goods at PARTRIDGE'S Baked Daily—All our products come from our ovens to you. 1709 MASS. AVE. TEL. LEX. 0840—0841

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc. 1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326 *Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats* Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Fruits in Season and Vegetables

CRAFT CLEANSERS *"Where Cleansing Is an Art"* 1702 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

The PAUL REVERE SHOP and TOY ANNEX 1782 Mass Ave. Tel. Lex. 1499-J Large Selection of Valentines EVERYDAY CARDS BOXED AND IMPRINTED STATIONERY

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-2240. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards A. G. POLLARD COMPANY LOWELL, MASS.

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like Lowell Coke LOWELL GAS CO.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328 E. A. Wilson Co.

Cherry and Webb's *The Greatest Coat Sale in Our History* $46,758 worth of fine All-Wool Cloth Coats. Coats of this quality will not be obtainable for the duration.

LYNN

JANUARY CLEARANCE of COATS and DRESSES *Final Drastic Reductions! Friday and Saturday* T. W. ROGERS CO UNION STREET

Women's and Misses' Corduroy SLACKS For defense workers; for around the house, or for Winter Sports. Brown, wine, green and blue. Sizes 12 to 20. $3.95 Goddard Bros Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737 LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS *The Quality Store of Greater Lynn*

Paper and Ink make millions think— *Use Modern Printcraft!* Jackson and Phillips, Inc. 515 Washington Street, Lynn LY 3-4956

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7798. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Save NOW on hard-to-duplicate commodities in Joslin's FURNITURE SALE

MEDFORD

"Medford's Store for Men" Nationally-Known Brands of Men's Wear Arrow Shirts Interwoven Socks Jockey Underwear Fashion Park Clothes Nunn-Bush Shoes Closed all day Wednesday during fuel crisis. Open Friday and Saturday Evenings. Thomas O'Brien & Son "Medford's Store for Men" MEDFORD SQUARE SINCE 1886

Send It to the Laundry Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4264-R, 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRIOR THE HABERDASHER *Clothing and Furnishings for Men and Boys* 317 Main Street TEL. 2613-J

Checking Accounts Savings Accounts Safety Deposit Boxes MELROSE TRUST CO.

S. S. PORTER Incorporated Electricians for over 41 years Established 1899 450 MAIN STREET Tel. 0066

HIGHLANDS MARKET *It is a pleasure to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor* Mel. 3638 441 Franklin St.

PHONE YOUR ORDERS MEL. 4200-1-2-3 ANDREWS' MARKETS Phone Orders Friday for Early Saturday Delivery. 510 Main St.

NEW BEDFORD

Duncan Hines Recommends GULF HILL RESTAURANT 596 Pleasant St., Opp. Library New Bedford, Mass. *Good Food Well Served*

GEORGE E. TRIPP PACKERS and MOVERS LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE *Van Disinfected After Each Moving* Sand and Gravel Cinders Second-hand Lumber 276 ELM STREET DIAL 2-3721

Valentines and Party Decorations at HUTCHINSON'S 222 Union Street

TABER'S, Inc. 254-258 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

Central Market & Grocery *"Where the Good Things Gather"*

NEWTONVILLE

SAUNDERS' SHOPS 334 WALNUT STREET WOMEN'S WEAR Dresses • Hats • Gloves Neckwear • Handkerchiefs Corsets • Accessories *"VANITY FAIR" and "VAN RAALTE" Hosiery and Underwear*

FUEL OIL COAL COKE LASell 7560 NONANTUM COAL CO.

JUST Insurance ALFRED E. FULLER 46 Austin Street Big. 7304

PECK LUMBER CO. 247 Newtonville Ave. BIG 2997 Lumber of All Kinds Storm Sash Insulation Roofing Materials

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co. *Incorporated* 172 West Street Tel. 7396

See Our New Spring Fashions Arriving Daily ENGLAND BROS.

FIFTY CHILDREN'S SNOW SUITS Values to $16.98 $9.98 Sizes 3 to 16 in a great variety of styles and fabrics. HOLDEN & STONE CO.

Crossword Quiz Answers

G	E	M	I	N	I		C	L	A	Y
O		E	N	E		U		I		E
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	R	A	M		M		W	A	C	O
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P	O	N	Y		H		T	H	E	
I		I		O	A	K		A	R	A
C	L	O	W	N		O	R	G	A	N
E		B		E		H	U	S		N
S	T	E	W		G	L	E	N	N	A

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY

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When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
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The Leading Drapers and House Furnishers in the District
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For Babies' and Children's Wear
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See our Spring collection of
Millinery, Knitwear, Housecoats and Lingerie
at 26, Grove Road
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High Class Baker and Pastry Cook
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Fashion Specialists and General Drapers
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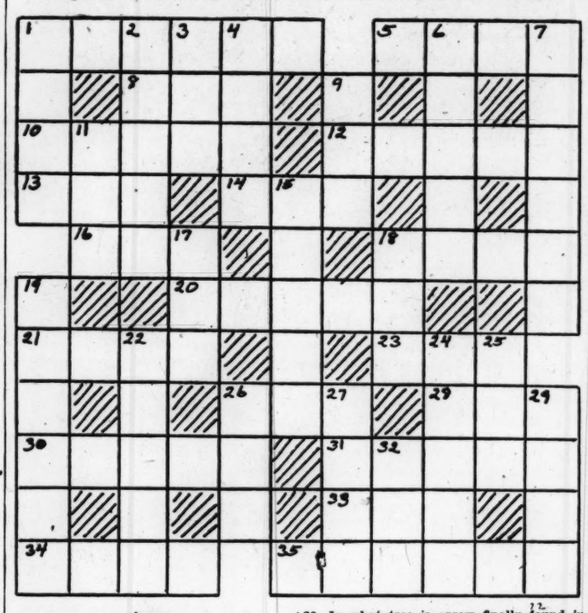
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What constellation is pictorially represented as Castor and Pollux?
5—A figuline is made of what substance?
8—What suffix is used in forming names of certain hydrocarbons?
10—Who wrote "Stella Maris"?
12—What is a term or phrase attached by way of classification or characterization?
13—In what month was John Milton born (abbr.)?
14—Female deer.
16—Constellation Aries is pictorially represented as what?
18—What city of Texas is on both banks of Brazos River?
20—What is a saying which has obtained credit by long use?
21—What is a cayuse?
23—Article.
26—In what tree is arrow finally found in Longfellow's "Arrow and the Song"?
28—Constellation Altar is also called what?
30—Who is one of painted fellows of the circus?
31—What instrument has "noisy keys" in well-known song?
33—Color.
34—Dumplings are often served with what?
35—What is first name of Mrs. Vare, famous golfer?

Down
1—What may be found by placer mining?
2—What is one of oldest cities in Arabia?
3—Writing fluid.
4—Want.
6—What is an Italian possession in northern Africa?
7—Pied Piper's coat was half of what color?
9—What is any tree yielding caucho?
11—Over (poetic).
15—What is Nebraska's largest city?
17—In what month was Ralph Waldo Emerson born?
18—Moist.
19—What are most important products of Moluccas?
22—What mythical character was turned into statue of stone?
24—Who is a former American golf champion?
25—Age.
26—What number denotes unity?
27—What is a cosmetic powder used by women of East to darken the eyes?
29—What was Pavlova's first name?
32—What plant entered largely into magic rites and witch-lore?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

A Verse for Today . . .

Whosoever cometh to me, and heareth my sayings, and doeth them, I will shew you to whom he is like: He is like a man which built an house, and digged deep, and laid the foundation on a rock: and when the flood arose, the stream beat vehemently upon that house, and could not shake it: for it was founded upon a rock.—LUKE 6:47, 48

Oddities in the News

From St. Joseph, Mo., comes word of the NSDUNSPHI. No it's not a new government agency.

The organization's unwieldy title—the National Society to Discourage the Use of the Name Smith for Purposes of Hypothetical Illustration—explains its purpose. Glenn E. Smith is national president and, as perhaps you've already guessed, the members are all named Smith.

The group's slogan, aimed at public speakers and authors, advises: "When you think of Smith, say John Doe."

The Doe clan, if any, have not retaliated as yet.

* * *

Corp. R. K. Mickley spent many weary months learning invasion tactics at a U. S. training center, then came his assignment to Africa. As the convoy approached the African coast his ship was sunk. The craft that rescued him proceeded toward its destination—a U. S. port. The Corporal is still hoping to use his recently acquired knowledge.

Recording the Unsuccessful

Hippocrates was one of the first to emphasize the need for recording unsuccessful experiments as well as the successful ones, in order to learn the causes of failure.

Did You Ever Wonder

What the Dihedral Angle Does to Stabilize Airplane Flight?

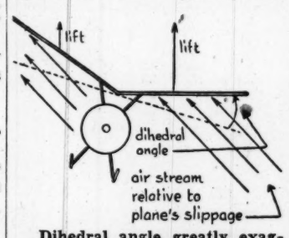
An airplane wing is said to be dihedraled when each tip is elevated slightly above the center of the wing. Viewed head-on, the wing forms an extremely wide or flattened V, and the angle the wing makes with a horizontal line through the wing's center is known as the dihedral angle.

The use of a dihedraled wing aids in effecting lateral stability, that is, if the plane twists out of balance by dropping one wing, forces are set up which tend to rebalance the ship.

The value of the dihedral angle may be illustrated quite simply. If a flat sheet of paper, held horizontally, is allowed to fall freely, it will descend in a series of swoops, tipping first to one side and then to the other. It has no lateral stability.

If the same sheet of paper, however, is creased down the center in a more or less flattened V and dropped, crease first, it will maintain a relatively stable position during the fall.

The use of the dihedral angle in air plane wing construction has been practiced for years, but the early builders knew little of its exact principles. The most commonly offered early explanation was that when the plane with dihedraled wings tipped to one side, the lower half of the wing presented more surface to the supporting air and so tended to be pushed up until both wings once more had equal air pressures against their under surfaces.



Dihedral angle greatly exaggerated in the above diagram.

Aerodynamic studies, however, failed to substantiate this theory mathematically. More recent studies indicate that when a plane in flight tips laterally it immediately starts a sideslip and this motion must be taken into account.

Thus, instead of considering the air pressure as vertical, it must be considered as being parallel to the sideward movement of the plane, just as vertical-falling rain seems to slant into the windshield of a moving automobile.

The accompanying diagram indicates how this would tend to lift the lowered wing and so help to return the plane to its normal flying position.—**W. P. Keasbey**

Just for Fun— Reamer Keller

"I'm sorry, Professor, but the Board says you'll have to run this class on a straight salary."

In Lighter Vein

The Financial Crowd

The name of Roosevelt has long brought thoughts to the minds of veteran Wall Streeters. Trust busting Theodore Roosevelt was no more popular with members of the exchange than is F. D. R. today.

When "Teddy," rifle on shoulder left for the African jungles in 1909 to hunt big game the financial crowd did not let his departure go unnoticed. On every wall of the exchange huge signs were posted. They read:

"Wall Street expects every lion to do his duty."—Milwaukee Journal.

Breaking a Rule

Kansas City, Mo.

A bus driver stopped his vehicle in the middle of the block. He assisted a blind man to alight, guided him through the traffic and to a place of safety on the sidewalk. He had learned that the home of this passenger was located at a point halfway in the block and so helped him to find his own doorstep.

A disgruntled passenger reported the driver to the head of The Public Service Company for breaking the rule that forbids stopping between regular points.

The driver was called into the office and rebuked. The official remarked "You know it is not in the book." The busman replied "Yes, it is!"

"Show me where!" demanded his chief. "You'll have to come home with me and I'll show you the place in my Bible," came the reply.

"You win!" said his employer.

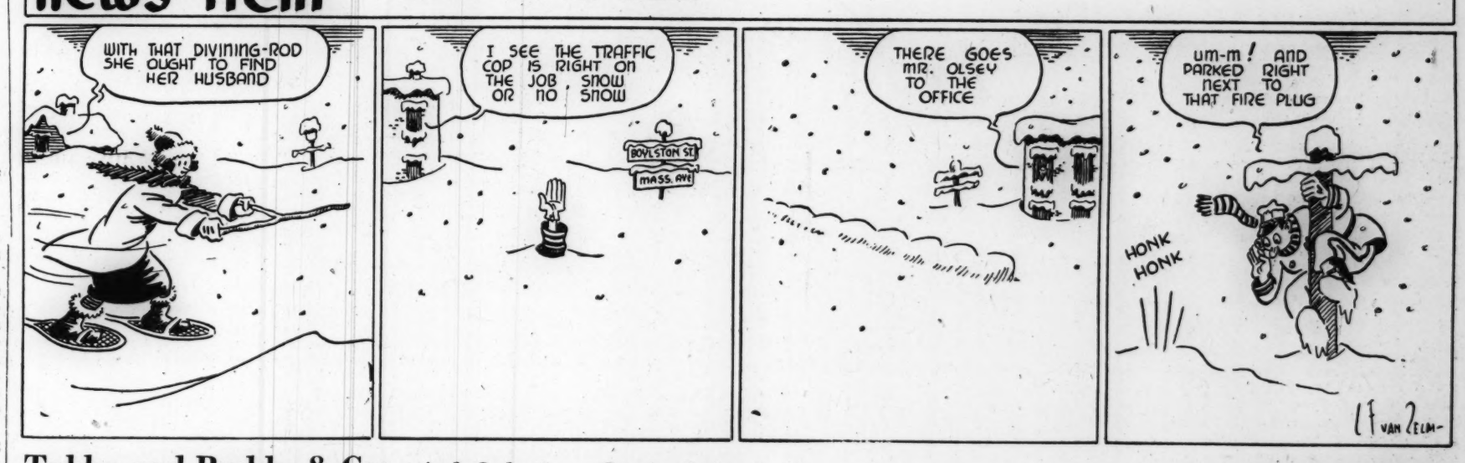
A New Source

Natural rubber for the Americas is being produced from cryptostegia, a flowering vine which grows wild in California, Mexico and Florida.

Daily Quotation

THE way to gain friends is to be one.—MICHELET.

NEWS ITEM— BLIZZARD HITS NEW ENGLAND



Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*And Only in a Comic Strip* BY LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*That's the Way I Felt About It Too* BY RODGERS

The Adventures of Waddles—*Something in the Air* BY THE HAGERS

"Let's shove off, mate. It's time to go," Said Bill. "Which way is Mexico?"

"Southwest, sir. We'll see water soon." Bill whistled an old chantey tune.

For hours above the earth we sped. I cried, "What are those—birds ahead?"

"They're much too big for birds," said Bill. "They can't be planes. They're standing still!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The 1943 Tax Bill, Now

Republican leadership in the House has shown wisdom (and some knowledge of how to win public favor) by insisting that the Ways and Means Committee get started no later than this week on the 1943 tax bill, whether or not the Treasury's proposals are ready. It was not until March 3 of last year that the Treasury came through with its tax suggestions; indeed, not until September that it presented its idea for a spendings tax. And in the end, some of the Treasury's major proposals were unacceptable.

Partly because of the Treasury's delay, partly because of its own lack of agreement, Congress debated the tax bill until the last of October, so ten months of the year had actually passed before Americans knew what they had to meet, and how. It was a national strain.

This year the need is as clear as it is big—$16,000,000,000 more. Under the Constitution, the House of Representatives—in effect the House Ways and Means Committee—must originate the method by which this sum is to be raised, and Congress must approve. The Treasury enters the picture only by usage; also at times it has made constructive, usable proposals. Judging from last year's tardy performance, together with the vacillation, and the generally negative attitude toward the Ruml Plan, sales taxes, and most other proposals before Congress, it would appear that the time for Congress to emphatically reassert its leadership in drawing up tax bills has arrived.

Certainly, the people are in a mood to support Congress in this direction; for the people have formulated some ideas of their own. In addition to a tax bill that will raise revenues to conduct the war and protect them as far as possible from the ravages of inflation, they want three things: (1) they want the tax bill passed early; (2) they want it to embody a program that will stand for the duration so they can make long-range plans; (3) they want the Ruml, or skip-a-year, plan of pay-as-you-go.

In the public thought, March 15 stands as the ideal date for winding up the tax bill. Congress should shoot at that goal.

Draft John Barleycorn!

Every non-essential non-war industry may have to be closed, someone in authority ventured the other day, in order that war plants may be supplied with labor. A Federal manpower official intimated that women with children might have to be drafted for work in munitions factories or on the farms. Representative Edward H. Rees of Kansas made a recommendation a few days ago which officialdom might well consider when he said:

> Before the Manpower Commission gives too serious consideration to requiring women to leave their homes for employment in industry, it may well consider utilizing the services of a good share of a half million persons engaged in the liquor business.

Considering there are some 400,000 retail liquor dealers in the United States, it seems likely that a good many more than half a million persons are engaged in this strictly non-essential trade that should be the first to be called on to make itself useful to the Nation in the war emergency.

For the business of manufacturing, distributing, and retailing alcoholic liquors not only employs men—and some women, alas—who could be aiding the war effort, but it consumes vitally needed materials: rubber for truck tires, gasoline, electric power, fuel, sugar for beer, metal for brewery upkeep and repairs, and if what Secretary Wickard says about food is true, we'll be needing the millions of tons of grain used to produce malt liquors. For all of these materials, and for the product itself, precious transportation space is required.

Liquor, however, is not merely a slacker in the war effort; it is an active hindrance, a saboteur. Alcohol reduces the efficiency of workers and troops alike, increases traffic and industrial accidents, and breaks down the moral stamina of those who indulge.

It's time to draft John Barleycorn.

Adoption of a rule prohibiting smoking in any part of any theater in Boston is distinctly a forward move. Not only does this cut down the fire hazard, but it eliminates a source of damage to property of which theater owners had justly complained for years.

Remember, the birds you feed now, while snow covers the ground, will repay kindness by guarding gardens from insect pests next summer.

What Price Politics?

Political Washington is wagering that Mr. Flynn of the Bronx will get his ambassadorship. The lineup in the Senate will be close, with some rebel Democrats joining the always-opposed Republicans, but the 13-to-10 approval of the Foreign Relations Committee indicates that the main hurdle has been topped. But only at a price!

A very considerable political price has been paid by the President, especially in the forced resignation of his friend as Democratic National Committeeman for New York. Mr. Flynn might have helped Mr. Roosevelt more than a little in his efforts to regain control of the New York party machinery from James A. Farley. But when certain Democratic Senators said they couldn't make him ambassador while he still held the party post, the latter had to be sacrificed.

The extent to which party affects a Senator's judgment of diplomatic qualifications—which neither party has ever taken too seriously when in office—is indicated by the Senate line-up. The Republicans are apparently unanimously horrified by the Flynn appointment while Democrats of high personal standards find their sensibilities uninjured; in fact they laud Mr. Flynn as a scholar and gentleman. Incidentally those who insisted he should resign a party post before taking a diplomatic one seem to have raised no objection to the chairman of the Democratic National Committee being also Postmaster General.

Of course the most serious cost of this mistaken appointment is the time and attention it has taken from far larger affairs and the damage it has done to the President's war leadership.

Children Should Come First

Increased juvenile delinquency, running from 20 to 40 per cent over a year ago, is reported from many war-industry centers in the United States. The condition—as has always been the case—stems principally from broken homes. Wars have accentuated the problem, but this time not merely the absence of fathers and older brothers in the service is responsible, but the employment of mothers in war plants. The children of today are the citizens of the future for whose rights and freedom this war is being fought.

Adolescent girls appear to be the group most obviously affected by the absence from home of employed mothers. Doubling of the number of missing girls in one Midwestern war-plant city is reported in newspaper stories which tell of girls of tender age disappearing, often with men in uniform. In one month of 1942, the Boston Travelers Aid Society reported three times as many runaways as for the same month in 1941. Delinquent girls coming before the Children's Court in New York City increased by 24 per cent in the first ten months of last year.

Should mothers with children work? "The general employment of mothers with young children should be one of the last steps taken under the Nation's manpower policy," declares the Education Policies Commission of the National Education Association.

Great Britain, which has mobilized all women from 18 to 45, exempts from call mothers of children under 14, in spite of the desperate need for workers. Britain has found full-time employment of such mothers to be poor economy. In some cases, part-time shifts are arranged, so that two mothers can do teamwork at home and on the job, four hours at each place. Both in Great Britain and in the United States it has been found that the employment of women with children greatly increases the rate of absenteeism.

Placing youngsters in child-care centers—except where a real need exists—is frowned on by social agencies, whose work for years has been in the direction of keeping homes intact.

"Nursery schools and kindergartens cannot, in most cases, compensate for children's loss of home care," asserts the N. E. A. Policies Commission.

In the case of adolescents, of both sexes, many British cities have organized youth service corps, engaged in regular work for national defense.

Since it is not always possible to appeal to the type of woman who hangs the door key about her child's neck or who leaves 13- or 14-year-old girls to roam the streets, some duty rests on employers not to hire mothers whose children are not provided for.

Eventually, six million American women will be needed in the war services and industry. Necessarily, some will be mothers. But let these be the last to be chosen.

The Bookshelf

Vichy From the Inside

Innumerable books dealing with the French collapse and with the Vichy regime have already been published. Yet Léon Marchal's VICHY — TWO YEARS OF DECEPTION (New York: Macmillan. $2.50) will contribute to a better understanding of the French tragedy and of Allied difficulties in North Africa.

Mr. Marchal is an experienced diplomatist who served his country in many difficult posts. Until April, 1942, he was counselor of the Vichy-French Embassy in Washington, but severed relations with the Pétain regime after Pierre Laval's return to power. Marchal later joined the Fighting French.

As an official of the Vichy government, Marchal had access to many confidential reports, and his story of Franco-German relations after the armistice is particularly well documented and convincingly written. The methods adopted by Hitler to undermine the last will to resistance on the part of a beaten enemy and to bring a conquered nation into complete submission have never before been so elaborately developed.

* * *

For Marchal, Pétain and his traditionalist followers are no traitors, but misguided French patriots. It is Pierre Laval who is the villain. The late Admiral Darlan appears as an ambitious and vain opportunist.

Yet, although admitting the personal honesty and patriotism of Pétain and Weygand, France's foremost military leaders, Marchal accuses them of having been blinded by hatred of their democratic regimes, and of having misjudged the military and political situation. He quotes Gen. Charles Huntziger, Vichy's first war minister, as saying: "If the war is not over in eight days, we (the Vichy leaders) are criminals."

Pétain's initial error made him prisoner of his own policy of capitulation. The venerated defender of Verdun has drunk the cup of humiliation to the last drop. He finally accepted Pierre Laval as chief of government and identified himself with Laval's pro-German policy. Today Pétain is only "honorary" chief of state.

Before being sent to Washington, Marchal had been attached to General Weygand's administration in North Africa. Weygand, who today is reported to be in a German prison camp, attempted to resist German infiltration into North Africa. He never concealed his dislike for Germany and his desire to see the British win. In the decisive moment, however, when the choice was to revolt against Vichy or to resign from his post, Weygand's military education—"discipline is the first duty of a soldier"—prevailed over other feelings, and he retired to the French Riviera.

* * *

Marchal gives a well-documented description of America's relations with Vichy and of its repercussions on the North African situation. Marchal, although today a follower of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, does not criticize America's decision to continue relations with the Pétain regime; but he points out that, despite American presence in Vichy, the Pétain government increasingly yielded to German pressure. Elimination of pro-Allied officers and officials in North Africa during and especially after Weygand's administration partly explains the present political confusion behind the Allied front.

Marchal makes a strong case for General de Gaulle's influence in France, quoting German, Italian and Vichy sources which state that the overwhelming majority of the French population rank themselves behind the Fighting French leader. E. K.

Our Readers Say—

Farm Mobilization

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On Mobilization Day, farmers listened to the broadcast from the swivel-chair agriculturists in Washington, but learned little that they did not know before and better than the speakers. The two questions that are turning farmers grey were not answered. First, do we keep our trained men on the farms? Second, can we be assured of farm machinery, equipment, parts, fuel, and gas?

We have six million farm families in America. Two million of these have an annual income of $400 or under. Another million produce only 3 per cent of the Nation's food. On the remaining half of our farmers rests the responsibility of feeding America, her armed forces, our Allies and a starving Europe.

C. J. Fenenga and his sons, of Tripp County, South Dakota, farmed 1,500 acres, raised carloads of beef cattle each year. Now, the sons are in the service. The father says, "I cannot carry on. I can only quit. My land will lie idle." The story of his neighbor, Mike Kubic, and of farmers in almost every farm community in America, is almost identical. These are not isolated cases. Thousands of parallel cases could be enumerated. Imported Okie and foreign labor cannot take the places of these men. No one can. Imported labor will alleviate the situation, only, if it is under the direct supervision of trained farmers. They cannot direct this supervision from Asia, Africa, Ireland, or from "Somewhere in the Pacific."

LOYSON G. TROTH, Secretary,
South Dakota Chapter, Citizens for Victory
Mitchell, S. D.

"Rich in Memory"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Right after World War One, I visited the Historical Society in Chicago. There I came across several mounted photographs of the soldiers of Chicago who had given their all for their country. One exceptional picture attracted my attention. After I had copied his name, Dinsmore Ely, I noticed under the glass of the picture this extract from a letter he had written his parents:

> And I want to say in closing, if anything shall happen to me, let's have no mourning in spirit or in dress. Like a Liberty bond it is an investment, not a loss, when a man dies for his country. It is an honor to his family, and is that the time for weeping? I would rather leave my family rich in pleasant memories of my life, than numbed in sorrow at my death.

Concord, N. H. (MRS.) ADELL LONERGAN

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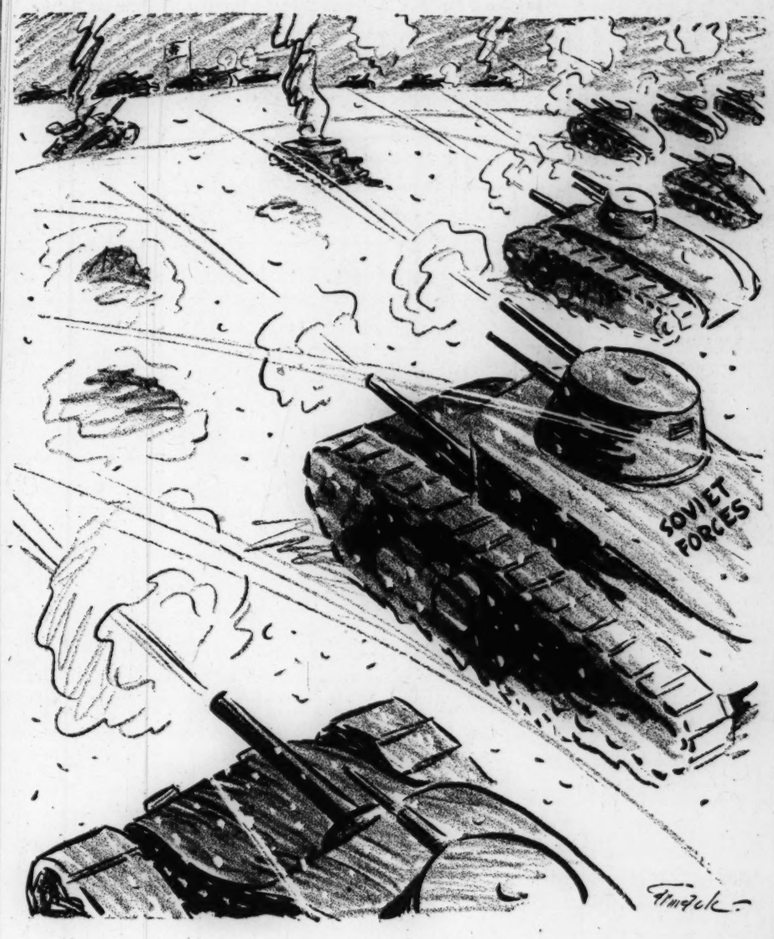
An Important "Meeting" Is Taking Place in Russia, Too



Down the Middle of the Road

When Presidents Travel

By Erwin D. Canham

To those of us who, as reporters, have traveled with President Roosevelt from one corner to the other of the United States, it was no surprise to have him turn up in Morocco. The surprise was that it wasn't Moscow, or Chungking. For Mr. Roosevelt is a well-known lover of drama, an inveterate and tireless traveler, and a great believer in the virtue of personal conference.

Nobody who has not traveled with a President, particularly with this President, knows quite how it feels. And we know just how those war correspondents in North Africa felt when they came into the garden and sat on the lawn at the President's and Prime Minister's press conference. We have felt a little bit that way ourself. Back in the early New Deal days, when hopes were young and people thought the depression was licked and a new day was just around the corner, the thrill was greatest. Then it was that Mr. Roosevelt went from dust-bowl to factory-slum to dam-site, and the blueprints brimmed out of the portfolios, and the crowds of Americans cheered themselves hoarse at the sight of that Panama hat and that upstretched arm.

(Today's Quiz: What United States President before F. D. R. held the record for travel in office?)

We know what the bands played in North Africa. It was "Hail to the Chief"—the particular song of every American President—and we have heard it played by the same military bands that did it in North Africa, and by high-school kids in forsaken prairie towns, and by Indians on the reservation, and by pick-up bands on vast construction jobs. It always brings a thrill, because it always means that the Chief Executive of the United States is about to appear.

* * *

We have been in mountains very like those of North Africa with Mr. Roosevelt. There was one hot afternoon in Nevada, it must have been in 1935, when under Harry Hopkins's highly inexpert guidance, Mr. Roosevelt and all the rest of us got lost on a high mountain road. That gave the Secret Service quite a turn, but nothing compared with what their state of mind must have been on the North African trip. But up in the crumpled mountains west of Las Vegas, Harry Hopkins insisted that the President should visit a transient WPA camp. We were in big, old tourist automobiles provided by the railroad, Nobody knew the way to Harry's camp. We went up into the mountains on a road marked "dangerous," and then two miles beyond the point where it said "impassable." Then the President gave up, and we turned the cars around right over the edge of a precipice. The President's naval aide and your correspondent put stones under the front wheels of the Chief's car as the driver laboriously shifted gears and cramped his wheels. Well, that experience was North Africa on a small scale. Except that North Africa was probably worth it. At least, we hope so.

And since we're in our anecdotage, we might as well say a word about Sammy Schulman. You may have noticed that the dispatches said Mr. Roosevelt greeted one of the press photographers. That was Sammy. It couldn't have been anybody else. Sammy has snapped Mr. Roosevelt ever since the earliest campaign days. He has also snapped half the crowned heads and a quarter of the gangsters of five continents. Sammy is a roly-poly fellow, as brash as even Hollywood could make a press photographer, and breathes the very essence of the Bronx. Sammy is really outrageous, but he is pretty brave, too, and he always gets his picture. Seeing Sammy's perspiring, moon-like face and waddling gait, hearing his raucous shouts, Mr. Roosevelt must have felt at home.

* * *

What of the Casablanca conference itself? Well, it was pure drama, of course, world drama, and magnificent propaganda. Hitler has never gone that far, or that fearlessly. And behind the dramatic façade, there must be many solid agreements. Ten days of conferences between British and American leadership—especially including the staffs—can only have been productive of great good. We shall judge of the results in the months to come.

President Roosevelt's coming must have made a great impression on the common people of Europe. All over that stricken continent, this week, people must have been saying: "To think: that President Roosevelt has been brave enough to come all that way, for us!" If they did not get the news by radio, then they got it by grapevine. And even the enemy peoples must have learned it. The long arm of the United States, which they remember from 1918, has come a good deal closer to them. They know America means business, that it is in this job to stay. It is on these common people, and their reaction, that the greatest possible benefits from this bold, rash, and magnificent adventure will ensue.

(Quiz Answer: Believe it or not, William Howard Taft.)

Mirror of World Opinion

What to Teach in Wartime

We especially deplore the cultivation of such traits [hatred and revenge] among the younger children and others who are not likely to see military service. The spiritual casualties of war will be great enough and lasting enough without any help from the teaching profession. Intense and revengeful rancor toward the great mass of the people of the enemy countries is not likely to hasten our final victory. These violent and confused emotions, these indictments of entire nations and races are the characteristic weapons of dictators. They are not suitable weapons for nations conducting a great crusade for the extension of liberty and justice to all peoples everywhere in the world. . . .

Let our young people be taught a strong and positive love of freedom and fair play, and the strength of their opposition to slavery and injustice will be irresistible.—Statement by the Policies Committee of the National Education Association.

The Wide Horizon

Filipinos Fight On

By Walter Robb

Tokyo broadcasts a propaganda report that American guerrilla bands are still opposing the Japanese in northern Cebu and Negros, in the Philippines. No doubt this is true, and true of other islands in the archipelago. The spirit of Cebu is last-ditch resistance to invasion and conquest. Cebu is the Yugoslavia of the Philippines. The land, for the most part, is owned in little parcels. Cebu is a province of freeholders who, though poor, defend their homes and meager little fields bravely. The Americans of Cebu admire this fortitude in the people, and of course, partake of it.

Northern Cebu is a mountainous coal-bearing region with well-timbered highlands adaptable to the ends of guerrilla tactics. All southern Occidental Negros, beyond Ilog and Kabankalang, is a primal sparsely settled region, rugged and forested, an ideal locale for guerrillas. There are Americans there, unquestionably, and some of them may yet make it out to safety. With Filipinos' help they will build seaworthy craft and undertake adventurous voyages to lands beyond the Japanese. Others will stay in the Philippines, for the fighting.

This situation is not limited to Cebu and Negros. It persists in Mindanao, a much larger, more sparsely settled island, farther south, whose area of about 41,000 square miles practically equals Luzon's. But we may even look for continued guerrilla resistance on Luzon, where American and Filipino fighters are likely to join the *remontados* in the eastern mountain regions, and find welcome and aid. The *remontados* (men who returned to the mountains) fled there rather than yield to Spain. They are expert defenders of their chosen highland strongholds, and they welcome nonsubmissive allies.

* * *

In part, then, Tokyo's statements are true. There are still American guerrillas in the Philippines. Tokyo is false in adding that these bands terrorize the Filipinos. This comports neither with American nor Filipino character. Americans are not given to terrorization, nor are Filipinos easily terrorized. What Tokyo has no doubt discovered is that the Filipino peasantry shields the Americans and warmly co-operates with them in all their desperate enterprises; and we may count it as certain that the larger number of guerrillas are Filipinos, who share with the Americans both the ranks and the command, and whose liaison arrangements with the border villages are invaluable.

Through such ramifications the very heart and soul of the Philippines is reached, and they respond; when the books are written, years hence, about the movement, it will be found they respond gallantly. Japan is faced with Filipino passive resistance, that no power known in history has ever overcome. It is as pliant as bamboo, but it is as cohesive also as steel.

The American fighters hearten the Philippine people and enjoy their respect. It will only require the calls of our ships, when we have regained mastery of the Pacific and air control over it, to bring out the Filipinos, not in bands of guerrillas, but in myriads: regiments, divisions, and corps, and implacable armies.

* * *

When we reflect on the fact that then we shall be on the offensive in the conflict with Japan, we see the primary value of the loyalty of the Philippines that, at this moment, is sustained and encouraged by the hardy guerrilla organizations, and by little else of a practical nature. It may well fall out that we must base in the Philippines, and base there for an extended period, and that we shall have to enlist the troops there, in far larger numbers than from homeside, for invasion of Japan.

We shall need a large pool of manpower for overcoming Japan and dealing her the *coup de grâce*. We shall certainly have volunteers, at least, from China, perhaps also from India, and we will be able to transport a few men, of all the millions we shall have to have for the task, from homeside; and for the rest, in numbers of millions . . . the Philippines.

Then it will be clear just how the little bands of Americans and Filipinos in the archipelago, who have taken to the wilderness for shelter and defiance of Japan, have been, after all, most practically helpful in our plans for victory. However effective our submarines and torpedo boats, however devastating our enormous fleets of bombers, however smashing our naval triumphs, some material part of the decisive fighting will be the doughboys' task. Right there, indispensably, figure the Philippines.

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